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REAGAN LETTER TO SCHMIDT ON MISSILES ASSESSED

DW281216 Moscow in German to Germany 1641 GMT 27 Jul 81

[Valentin Sakharov commentary: "Reagan Letter and Bonn Policy and Propaganda"]

[Text] The West German printed media really gets excited these days. The President of the United States had sent a letter to the federal chancellor. When the news broke, newspapers on the Rhine were still calm and kept silent. The letter, the federal press office told the DPA news agency on its request, constituted nothing new. Since the Reagan letter does not contain anything new basically the gust of wind that shook the West German printed media came from Bonn, where it was said that the Reagan letter is considered to be politically important. According to the assessment of the chancellor's office, this was some sort of assurance regarding the U.S. readiness for negotiations. The United States was determined to hold negotiations with the Soviet Union on medium-range weapons in Europe in the period between mid-November and mid-December. The question arises whether there is a common denominator in German and American interests in the Reagan letter? If this is the case then it must be asked: Which and whose interests are involved?

The peace movement in the Federal Republic of Germany has become a movement of millions which unites people from all parties and all walks of life. The demands raised by the peace forces are the following: Put an end to NATO's rearmament! Cancel the FRG decisions in support of NATO's missile policy! These demands are supported by roughly 80 percent of the Federal Republic's population.

Is this protest movement of the overwhelming majority of the people on the Rhine against the stationing of American medium-range missiles in the FRG taken into account by the Reagan administration? Nothing like this is indicated in the Reagan letter. On the contrary. A large number of FRG newspapers unanimously stress that the Reagan letter is highly appreciated by those politicians in Bonn and those forces within the Socialist Democratic Party [SPD] who see to it that NATO's missile decision will not be toppled at the SPD congress next year. This alone shows that the Reagan letter is aimed at breaking resistance against the stationing of new American medium-range missiles in the Federal Republic. This is underscored also by the fact that the American President in his emphatic letter expresses the utmost admiration for Bonn politicians who have voiced their support for the missile decision of December 1979 in public.

Thus, the Reagan letter merely reiterates what had been agreed upon before, namely that Washington now as before is striving for the stationing of new American medium-range missiles on the Rhine. In his letter the American President assures that the United States on its part will carry through both aspects of the December 1979 decision. Will Federal German and American interests by reduced to a common denominator by this renewed confirmation of the missile stationing? Foreign Minister Genscher at any rate called upon the Bundestag parties to actively support now after the Reagan letter the federal government in the preparation of negotiations. But unlike West German press reports and statements by several Bonn politicans the Reagan letter does not contain any indications regarding Washington's readiness for genuine negotiations on disarmament in the field of medium-range weapons in Europe. Likewise Mr Genscher, who makes absurd demands on the Soviet Union, has nothing else in mind but the intention to go through with the stationing of American medium-range missiles in the FRG anyway.

REAGAN STANCE ON RESUMING SALT TALKS CRITICIZED

U.S. Criticism Cited

PM281418 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Jul 81 p 5

[TASS report: "Sensible Voices"]

[Text] New York, 25 Jul--The Reagan administration's extremely dangerous course toward blocking the strategic offensive arms limitation process is causing increasing alarm and criticism in the United States.

Prominent U.S. Senator G. Hart, terming the talks in this sphere a "critically important problem," draws attention in the New York TIMES to the fact that official Washington is showing a clear unwillingness to continue strategic arms limitation talks, assigning them a secondary role in ensuring the country's national security. Pointing out the fallacy of this policy based on the desire to build up military might, the senator writes that "in the nuclear age, national security interests must mean something more than simply ensuring the potential for successfully waging a war. These interests demand that nuclear war be averted altogether."

As the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR notes, leading U.S. allies in Western Europe and Japan would very much like Washington to resume strategic arms limitation talks, which it has until now been avoiding, as soon as possible. The U.S. administration believes that arms control is needed more by the USSR than the West. However, it is not a gift from the West to the Soviet Union for "good conduct" but something which the West needs to ensure its own security, the newspaper stresses.

More Criticism of Stance

LD282336 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1656 GMT 28 Jul 81

[Text] Washington, 28 Jul (TASS)--The administration of R. Reagan shows no desire to conduct negotiations with the Soviet Union on arms limitation. The latest evidence of this is the statement made in the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee by R. Perle, who has been appointed assistant U.S. secretary for defense and will deal with SALT affairs in the Pentagon. At the moment, Perle stated at the hearings devoted to ratification of his candidature, "it is impossible to foretell when we shall be ready to start negotiations with the Soviet Union." He added that such "readiness" on the part of the administration could appear only by next spring.

Perle's statements are typical of the general position of officials of the Washington administration, which has made not a single real step in the direction of arms limitation talks. E. Rostow, director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, in particular, came out with analogical statements in recent days, as did E. Rowny, who has been appointed to the post of special representative and chief of the U.S. delegation at the talks on these matters.

These officials, who according to their status should, one would think, be concerned about bridling the arms race, are instead putting stress on increasing the military potential of the United States and fighting for "upgrading arms" in the nuclear field as well. Such an approach on the part of the administration toward the most essential problem of modern times arouses grave anxiety among sober-minded members of the U.S. Congress. At the Senate committee session its chairman, C. Percy, reminded Perle that during his election campaign Reagan promised to continue arms limitations talks with the USSR "immediately." The committee would like, Percy commented, the Soviet-American negotiations in the given sphere to yield a concrete result in the course of the first period of the present administration's stay in power.

NIKIFOROV CITES U.S. CHEMICAL WARFARE MOVES

PM270833 [Editorial Report] Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian on 15 July publishes a 1,500-word article by O. Nikiforov entitled "Pentagon-Style 'Chemicalization.'" The article, published under the rubric "Expose," is written in response to a reader's letter about the Pentagon's alleged development of "even more diabolical mass destruction weapons."

Nikiforov describes U.S. plans to produce chemical weapons, saying that a production plant is to be constructed in Pine Bluff, and says that there are large stocks of nerve gas bombs buried in the Rocky Mountains. The article rejects "NATO propagandists' assertions" that chemical weapons are "humane" and stresses the great advances in chemical technology and the high toxicity of the substances used and the storage problems created.

Nikiforov quotes computer estimates that deaths among civilian populations would far outweigh military casualties if chemical weapons were used. The article goes on to allege that the Pentagon is "insistent" on deploying chemical weapons in Europe and concludes by emphasizing the "urgent need to wage a resolute struggle against the chemical arms race."

U.S., SOVIET ATTITUDES TO ARMS TALKS CONTRASTED

PM291019 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 23 Jul 81 pp 2-3

[Article by Doctor of Juridical Sciences V. Sobakin under the rubric "International Relations: Theory and Practice": "Two Avenues in World Politics"]

[Text] The 1970's were marked by the appearance and development of a special condition of relations between states which has acquired the name of the relaxation of international tension. The years of detente have brought tangible practical results: On the basis of equal accords an integral system of international enactments has appeared which has determined and enshrined the principles by which states should be guided in their mutual relations; the first, very important steps have been taken in limiting the arms race and the prospects have been determined for further headway in this direction; several hotbeds of crises and armed clashes have been successfully extinguished; mutually advantageous cooperation among states in various spheres--economic, scientific and technical and cultural--developed and continued to pick up speed.

At the same time in the past decade an intensive struggle continued between two avenues in world politics. Describing these avenues in the CPSU Central Committee report to the 26th party congress, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said: "On the one hand, the course toward curbing the arms race, strengthening peace and detente, and defending the peoples' sovereign rights and freedom. On the other, the course toward undermining detente, and spurring on the arms race, a policy of threats and interference in other people's affairs, or suppressing the liberation struggle." The first avenue is inherent in the foreign policy of the Soviet Union and the other socialist states and the activity of all the world's peace-loving forces; the second is inherent in the aggressive militarist circles of imperialism and their accomplices.

Of course, the degree of influence of the forces of the second avenue on the capitalist states' practical policy is far from being a constant. In some countries they have a very great potential while in others they occupy very weak positions. In some periods, by virtue of a whole series of reasons, they are obliged to retreat while in others they try to shift to the counteroffensive. It is precisely such an attempt which was undertaken by imperialism's most aggressive forces in the late seventies and early eighties.

States' foreign policy lines can be correctly understood only in conjunction with their domestic policies. "Singling out 'foreign policy' from policy in general," V.I. Lenin pointed out, "still less counterposing foreign policy and domestic policy, is fundamentally incorrect, un-Marxist, unscientific thinking."

Ultimately, states' foreign policies are conditioned by their socioeconomic systems and by the economic and political interests of the classes ruling them. Of course, it does not follow from this that the nature of international relations is determined automatically. These relations are formed and improved only through the conscious activity of peoples' classes, parties and governments.

As a result primarily of the multifaceted and vigorous activity of the Soviet Union and the other socialist and communist states, in the seventies a normalization of the international situation was achieved. Detente became a reality, and peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems began to find specific expression.

Detente and peaceful coexistence by their very essence presuppose the need for the joint definition by states of the main principles and norms of their activity in the international arena. These principles and norms are incorporated, for instance, in the UN Charter, the Final Act signed in Helsinki, and the agreements of the seventies between the USSR and the United States, France and the FRG, whose sum total may be called a modern code of conduct for states. This code is based on a carefully weighed balance of interests of the different states and is the expression of their common political will in the form in which this is feasible today.

The Soviet Union resolutely advocates the observance of all these fundamental accords and the strict and full observance of the principle of equal rights and the universally accepted norms of international law in relations between all states.

The United States occupies different positions. U.S. imperialism has steered a course toward freeing itself from the norms which fetter it and imposing on all the rest of the world its own "code of conduct," which disregards previously attained fundamental accords and agreements.

The linchpin of the policy of detente is states' commitment to eliminate the danger of nuclear war and the use of nuclear weapons, while the "code of conduct" put forward by the United States admits that "in the last resort" there may be recourse to nuclear weapons. This sorry idea is the logical precondition for all the arguments of the representatives of the present Washington administration regarding the possibility of a "limited nuclear conflict." As recently as 20 May U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger, answering a BBC correspondent's question, asserted without proof that an exchange of nuclear strikes might not develop into an intercontinental nuclear war.

According to the U.S. "code of conduct," aggression and armed intervention are termed "defense" and the "protection of vital interests," and are depicted as actions which are perfectly permissible and sometimes even essential. On this plane it is enough to recall the reaction of officials in Washington to Israel's recent bombing of the nuclear reactor in Iraq. A number of senators and congressmen stated that they believed this act to be "self-defense," although it fully comes under the definition of aggression approved by the United Nations. Others argued the acceptability of the very "principle" of the permissibility of a "preventive strike." And U.S. President Reagan stated at a 15 June press conference: "We can recognize that very possibly, in conducting that mission, Israel might have sincerely believed it was a defensive move."

Having received full support for his actions, Begin stridently stated that Israel will continue to deliver "preemptive strikes" against the Arab states. Even the New York TIMES, which is not usually inclined to condemn Israel, could not stand this impudence and noted that Begin "is adopting a code of conduct which he constantly condemns verbally--the code of terror." This is confirmed by the barbaric attacks on Lebanese cities, villages and Palestinian refugee camps undertaken in recent days by the Israeli military.

The politicians and strategists of the United States itself set an example of such behavior. Weinberger again asserted not so long ago that to secure access to energy and strategic resources which are, incidentally, thousands of miles from its shores, the United States "must increase its military and naval might." Developing this idea somewhat later, the U.S. defense secretary said that the goal of the buildup of the U.S. military presence in vitally important regions and of the creation of the Rapid Deployment Force is "to prevent potential aggression before it can become a fait accompli."

But, first, this principle of "preventing" not an executed act of aggression but an arbitrarily determined "potential" act of aggression was long ago denounced and rejected in the theory and practice of international relations. And, second, no one has threatened or does threaten the United States and its NATO allies with aggression.

The reasons for the escalation of militarism they are undertaking lie far deeper. Reactionary imperialist circles would like to delay the objective process of the world's renewal and are reluctant to come to terms with its realities--the consolidation of the positions of socialism, the successes of the national liberation movement and the growth of freedom-loving democratic forces as a whole.

In laying claim to the "right" to give orders in virtually all corners of the world, the imperialist powers' ruling circles are anxious for other states to renounce the elementary consideration of the interests of their own security and help for their friends when they are subjected to aggression or threatened by attack. It is precisely on these "grounds" that the capitalist West demands that the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries stop rendering aid complying with all international norms to, for instance, Afghanistan, Angola, and Ethiopia, leaving them to face alone armed aggression which enjoys extensive material support from the imperialists and their accomplices. The peoples' resistance to the colonialists and exploiters, the national liberation struggle and support for that movement are intolerable and unlawful, although their righteousness is acknowledged both by the UN Charter and by numerous UN General Assembly resolutions.

In advancing a new "code of conduct" and seeking "social revenge," imperialism is trying to legitimize the "right" to interfere in other states' strictly internal affairs. The socialist countries have been and remain the main target here. To "legitimize" interference in their affairs, a distorted interpretation of the international defense of human rights has been used and continues to be used.

Washington is displaying particular activeness here, deeming it permissible to give instructions as to how the governments of sovereign countries should act in a particular situation and on what is forbidden to them. For instance, U.S. Secretary of State A. Haig in a 31 March television interview, assuming the right to determine what is "progress" and what is "regression" in Poland's life, stated with blatant menace: "Any regression regarding reform in Poland would historically and inevitably cause grave concern in the United States" and this "could have unforseen and extremely dangerous consequences."

The U.S. administration has struck from its vocabulary the principles of parity and equal security, which, according to a whole series of bilateral and multilateral documents, should be the basis of all negotiations and agreements, particularly on questions of arms limitation and reduction. Blatantly disregarding these documents, E. Rostow, the new director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, stated in his address to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that the United States intends to seek the creation of conditions enabling it to make relatively free use of the armed forces to defend its interests. In other words, the United States is proclaiming its intention to seek to consolidate its own security at the expense and to the detriment of the secuirty of other states and peoples.

Thus the most profound difference between the two avenues in international politics in terms of their content and objectives predetermines the fundamental difference between the methods and means of their implementation.

In the world today there is no way of resolving international questions other than equal, constructive negotiations based on the observance of the principle of parity and equal security, taking into account the legitimate interests of the states and peoples. In advancing the peace program for the eighties, our party clearly stated at its 26th congress that the path to this program's implementation lies through talks at any level, without any prelimenary conditions. The USSR Supreme Soviet Appeal to the World's Parliaments and Peoples notes that "there is no sensible way other than negotiations of resolving vexing problems, however acute and complex they may be." That is the principled position of the Soviet Union, which is consistently pursuing Lenin's foreign policy--a socialist, class, peace-loving policy.

Our country is actively seeking the earliest possible opening or resumption of talks on the most burning issues and in various forms. There are the talks on problems of limiting and ending the arms race, including limiting and reducing strategic arms and medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe. There are the talks on settling acute and sometimes critical situations in various world regions. There are the proposals for bilateral dialogue, with the United States, for example, and for collective conferences, on the Near East, for example, and for discussions within the framework of a UN Security Council special session.

While reliably ensuring its own security, the Soviet Union does not base it on the pursuit of military superiority. As Comrade L.I. Brezhnev has remarked, in the nuclear age the ensuring of security"... cannot be achieved by gambling on winning the arms race. In our time, security can be real and durable only when it is built on the basis of the prevailing approximate military equality between the opposing forces and of the subsequent lowering of the forces' level."

And this is precisely why, as the 26th CPSU Congress reaffirmed, the linchpin of Soviet foreign policy has been and remains the struggle to reduce the threat of war and curb the arms race. The USSR would be prepared to limit or prohibit any type of weapon on a mutual basis by agreement with other states. Further evidence of this was provided by the new peace initiatives put forward by the 26th CPSU Congress, which relate to both nuclear missiles and conventional types of weapons, and to ground, sea and air forces. These initiatives concern measures of both a political and a military character. They are all aimed at removing the threat of nuclear war from the peoples. They all conform to the principle of the sides' equality and equal security, which presupposes the renunciation of the desire to attain military superiority.

The ruling circles of the NATO countries, especially the United States, have effectively made the idea of achieving military superiority over the USSR and the socialist community their political credo. To obscure the essence of the issue, such superiority is elegantly termed "reserve strength" or even a "safety margin" and a "guarantee of the preservation of peace." Across the ocean it is openly proclaimed that talks and agreements on "arms control" are permissible only if it is established in advance that their result would be to create a "safety margin" for the United States.

This is a line toward deliberately blocking any talks or agreements on limiting the arms race. "The argument can be... only," President Reagan stated on 26 May, "about which weapons we need and which we do not, but absolutely not about whether we must forsake weaponry for treaties and agreements."

U.S. practical actions are developing in line with the militarist conception too. It has put in doubt the agreements that are already in force or have been signed in the nuclear arms limitation sphere, and interrupted the SALT process and also practically all the talks which were being held on other disarmament questions. Programs for creating more and more new and increasingly destructive types and systems of weapons and mass destruction are hastily being formulated and implemented. The NATO allies are being compelled to deploy on their territory new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles aimed at the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. The journal AVIATION WEEK & SPACE TECHNOLOGY wrote recently, citing a study carried out on the government's instructions, that the deployment of the new U.S. missiles in Western Europe is pursuing two goals: "First, to try to localize the escalation of the conflict... (that is, "to limit it" to European territory --V.S.); and second, they offer an exceptional opportunity to substantially alter the overall nuclear equilibrium in a short time."

The deployment of the new nuclear missiles would turn the Western European countries into U.S. hostages. This action, Washington hopes, would make the U.S. NATO allies more tractable. U.S. Deputy Defense Secretary Carlucci plainly stated that the United States' "new military might" was also intended to ensure that its friends are "more inclined to cooperate with us and heed us."

With the aid of military superiority, they are hoping to distort the very essence of talks as a method of settling international problems. U.S. Secretary of State A. Haig, in an interview with the French journal POLITIQUE INTERNATIONALE, admitted that military might is to be the "guarantee of diplomatic success"--that is, it is to be used as a means of coercing and pressuring the partners in the talks.

Realizing that such a concept cannot fail to evoke widespread protest, people across the ocean are resorting to sophisticated methods of disguising it and to various kinds of subterfuge. Among these the most widely used is that of putting forward all kinds of preliminary conditions, with the beginning of talks being made dependent on the other side's unconditional acceptance of them. Here, of course, the preliminary conditions are formulated so as to ensure that the West gains unilateral benefits and advantages. Thus, while ostensibly agreeing to talks on the problem of limiting nuclear arms in Europe, Washington would like to exclude from them the U.S. forward-based nuclear facilities deployed on or near the European Continent but, on the other hand, to extend these talks to Soviet arms located thousands of kilometers from Europe.

The most far-reaching and, as it were, global preliminary condition, directly and frankly aimed at disrupting the entire process of both political and military detente, is the notorious principle of "linkage," which the present U.S. administration is making much of. Washington is putting forward the demand that, as recompense for a U.S. agreement to begin talks, the Soviet Union change its conduct and policy: that is, obey the U.S. "code of conduct."

Such claims are absolutely absurd. The U.S. and NATO plans to achieve military superiority are also illusory and unrealizable.

The Soviet Union and the socialist community as a whole have every potential for preventing such superiority. "We are not supporters of the arms race, we are opponents of it," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said at the celebrations in Kiev. "We could find quite a different use for the resources it devours. But if we are forced to do so, we will find a swift and efficient response to any challenge by bellicose imperialism."

Bellicose imperialism's course toward undermining detente and stepping up the arms race is extraordinarily dangerous for the fate of peace and mankind. It is encountering a decisive rebuff from the socialist countries, all the peoples and all responsible political forces that value peace, security and national independence.

KOROVIKOV VIEWS OTTAWA SUMMIT, LEBANESE CRISIS

PM281545 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Jul 81 p 4

[Vitaliy Korovikov "International Review"]

[Text] Appeal to Reason

The international situation remains complex and tense. There is bloodshed in the Near East and southern Africa and imperialists forces continue to interfere in the affairs of Latin American and Southeast Asian countries. Britain has been shaken by acute social conflicts. NATO is embarking on the practical implementation of the new stage in the arms race initiated by the Washington administration and preparations continue for the deployment of new U.S. nuclear missile facilities in West Europe. In this alarming atmosphere the Soviet Union's peace-loving constructive foreign policy proposals and initiatives serve the cause of detente and international security and ring out as an appeal to man's reason and conscience.

The Soviet Union is a consistent advocate of talks on nuclear disarmament and on curbing the arms race and proposes numerous specific measures to reduce the danger of military clashes and to alleviate the burden of military spending weighing on mankind.

This constant course of the USSR's Leninist foreign policy is meeting with increasing support worldwide. Demands concerning the need to reopen talks on strategic arms limitation are growing increasingly insistent. Yet the policy of the U.S. ruling circles is leading to a further heightening of international tension. The White House's bellicose words and deeds and its desire to undermine the detente process and to turn Europe into a region of dangerous nuclear confrontation are coming up against mounting opposition from antiwar democratic forces and the broad masses of the population. Witness the protest demonstrations and peace marches being held in the NATO countries.

This week a meeting took place in the Crimea between L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and G. Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR. During a cordial conversation many problems of bilateral relations, and international issues were discussed. The report on the meeting reaffirmed the Soviet Union's important peace initiatives in the struggle for detente and world peace. Particular attention was paid to the problems of strengthening European security. Support is again expressed for the call for the convening of a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe, a decision on which would be a fitting conclusion to the Madrid meeting. Despite the increased activity of militarist and aggressive circles in the world arena, the socialist community countries call for sensible solutions to contentious problems and for dialogue and hope that the U.S. side will show a willingness to hold such talks constructively, on the basis of the principle of equality and the sides' equal security. The Soviet peace initiatives are specific and constructive and provide real scope for achieving mutually acceptable solutions.

Mankind's vital interests demand a peace policy and continued efforts to make Europe a continent of cooperation rather than confrontation. The socialist world's foreign policy serves these noble aims.

Unsolved Problems

The latest meeting, the seventh to date, in Ottawa of the "big seven," the leaders of the major capitalist countries--the United States, the FRG, France, Britain, Japan, Italy and Canada--has aroused much comment in the world press. The imperialist world's leading politicians met at what is a difficult time for them. Right on the eve of the conference the UN Secretariat published a lengthy report reviewing the world economic situation in 1980-81.

In dry tables and countless figures the statistics reflected the extremely gloomy picture of the state of the world capitalist economy. It is in the grip of the deepest production recession since 1975. The increase in real GNP in the industrially developed capitalist countries were a mere 1.5 percent compared with an increase of 2.2 percent in GNP in the world as a whole. In the United States and Britain it actually fell. Experts have calculated that the economy of the FRG and Italy will suffer the same fate this year.

The countries of the "seven" have been particularly hard hit by runaway inflation and mass unemployment. The total number of unemployed has reached 17 million in them, with almost 3 million in Britain alone--more than during the crisis years of the early thirties. The economic depression has been exacerbated by the financial policy of Washington and Wall Street, which has given rise to a sharp increase in the bank lending rate, particularly for short-term loans. In order to extricate themselves from their difficulties, under the slogan "the interests of the dollar first and foremost" transatlantic businessmen have seriously harmed their West European partners.

The economic conflicts among the members of the "seven" have reached danger point. They have, moreover, been exacerbated by the White House's desire to saddle its partners with part of the enormous cost of rearming NATO.

It was therefore to be expected that there would be very difficult disputes and problems for the seven leaders gathered together in the Chateau Montebello Hotel outside Ottawa. The course of the 2-day meeting and the documents published showed that the fasionable hotel's honored guests were unable not only to solve them but even to agree on serious measures for getting out of the present grave situation.

Here are some typical short assessments of the results of the Ottawa meeting from major newspapers. "The leaders of the world's top seven industrial countries ended two and a half days of intensive economic talks in Ottawa by agreeing on the content of a final communique containing almost nothing specific. Sharp differences remain between the United States and its major European partners on problems of the world economy" (THE TIMES, London).

The politicians gathered in Ottawa "tried in official statements to tone down the contrasts which exist between them and which they are unable even to control. In the economic sphere each of the countries of the seven continues to insist on its own line, and these lines are strikingly different from one another" (IL GIORNO, Rome). "The Ottawa summit could not have produced any successful results since the U.S. President is firmly maintaining his position. He is intent on implementing his economic plans.... For its part, the Federal Republic must stick to its line, and in particular continue the talks on concluding an agreement with the Soviet Union on the question of gas supplies" (WESTDEUTSCHE ALLGEMEINE, the FRG). Many more such statements could be cited.

The Ottawa meeting showed once again that in the imperialist camp there is acute rivalry and a struggle for profits, markets for sales and raw materials, and spheres of influence.

The characteristic feature of this meeting was the new U.S. administration's desire to foist its political and economic course more openly and more rigidly on its partners. Reagan was not prepared to modify the financial measures which have led to higher interest rates. Moreover, the White House once again proceeded to intimidate its allies with the "Soviet threat" and to use this as an excuse for demanding that they reduce their mutually advantageous trade and economic ties with the Soviet Union and the CEMA countries.

Having failed to solve its own urgent crises, the U.S. delegation, with M. Thatcher's support, tried to give the meeting an anti-Soviet slant, in the spirit of Washington's strategy of confrontation and an arms race. "The Reagan administration wanted to get its allies to cut back on trade with the Soviet Union but since the start of detente West Europe has greatly benefited from trade with the East and, understandably, does not want to relinquish it," the U.S. newspaper NEWSDAY pointed out.

And the "U.S. stamp" is very evident in the final communique. However, most of the Ottawa conference participants were not very enthusiastic about Washington's intentions. The FRG and French leaders wanted to continue trade with the Soviet Union. In an interview after the meeting FRG Chancellor H. Schmidt clearly stated: "We have a long-term agreement with the Soviet Union on trade and economic cooperation. We are also cooperating in the economic sphere with other East European states, in particular the GDR. We cannot make of trade with our East European neighbors a political instrument or a tap to be turned on or off depending on the political situation. On the contrary, the more freely and broadly economic exchange develops, the more one can hope that this will have a positive effect on political relations." And the Japanese paper MAINICHI, commenting on what the communique says about further increasing the West's arms, wrote: "We would say that it is the excessive emphasis on the 'Soviet Threat' that is seriously endangering peace. It is important now to look for a way of establishing dialogue with the Soviet Union."

However, the White House's current policy is far removed from healthy appeals of that kind. A new rearmament program is underway in the United States. Hundreds of billions of dollars have been appropriated for military expenditure and funds for the population's social needs are being cut back. Washington is foiling the entry into force of the SALT II treaty and is speeding up numerous expensive projects to create brand-new types of weapons--from ballistic missiles to lethal lasers. Military bases are being expanded and new ones are being created in various parts of the world. This can only cause new complications and crises in the world and even lead to nuclear disaster for mankind.

Bloody Raids

One document adopted by the "seven" in Ottawa was a "Statement on Terrorism." However, you would scour it in vain for even a verbal condemnation of terrorist acts which have been elevated to the level of state policy in Israel and South Africa. In fact on the eve of the Ottawa meeting and during it the Israeli military carried out aggressive, bloody raids on Lebanese territory. The savage shelling and bombing of Lebanese villages and cities continued throughout the week after last Friday's massive raid by Tel Aviv's aircraft on residential areas of Beirut. The fate of Beirut is being compared, not without reason, to that of the British city of Coventry, destroyed by fascist vultures during World War II. The number of victims of the recent raids runs to many hundreds and there is a great deal of devastation. The whole world is angered by the Israeli rulers' cynical disdain for the elementary norms of international law.

Washington confines itself, however, to verbally reproaching the "unbalanced" Begin, although it is absolutely clear that without constant U.S. support and supplies of modern lethal weapons from the United States and without the billions of dollars poured into the aggressors' war machine Israel would not be able to carry out its terrorist brigandage, keep its hold on the occupied Arab lands and deprive the Palestinian people of their legitimate rights.

Following the June elections to the Knesset M. Begin's government, wanting to distract attention from the many crisis problems and the instability of Israel's domestic life, apparently decided to "reinforce its position" via military operations and steered a course toward kindling religious and chauvinist feeling. While rejecting out of hand the very idea of talks with the PLO, the Zionists are hoping to rout detachments of the resistance movement and bring Lebanon to its knees so that it will conclude a deal with Israel.

The current criminal aggression against Lebanon is just part of a long standing plan, much of which was hatched by the Pentagon and the CIA, a plan to establish and consolidate in the Near East the hegemony of the United States and its chief ally in the area--Israel. The Algerian news agency, APS, noted, with reason, that the bogus peace mission in the Near East undertaken by P. Habib, the U.S. President's special representative, is in fact merely a cover for Israel's actions. "The intensification of Israeli militarism," APS continues, "which is virtually taking place before the U.S. envoy's very eyes, has another purpose: to cause the maximum number of casualties and the maximum amount of damage in Lebanon and thus hinder the process of the normalization of the situation in Lebanon. The existence of an independent and sovereign Lebanon conflicts with the main aim of Israeli's policy which is to destroy the Palestinian Resistance Movement."

The criminality of Israel's actions, which fall under the heading genocide, is so obvious that even the U.S. representative on the UN Security Council voted for the resolution calling for an immediate cease-fire in Lebanon. On Friday 24 July the firing ceased but the Israeli generals stated that they were prepared at any moment to invade [vtorgnutsya v] Lebanon and continue their operations. Therefore far more effective measures are needed to halt the aggression.

As the TASS statement notes, "the strictest international sanctions envisaged by the UN Charter must be used against the aggressor. And Israel's patrons must share the responsibility for its aggression and for the consequences of the aggression."

Israel's latest attacks on Lebanon have given rise to grave anxiety in many countries. Indira Gandhi sent Y. 'Arafat a special message sharply condemning Israel's military actions. The Nonaligned Countries' Coordination Bureau in New York said that "countries which are members of the Nonaligned Movement cannot and will not tolerate the scandalous escalation of Israel's course of further aggression and they express their determination to respond effectively to this serious threat in order to maintain the basic norms of international law and the tenets of the UN Charter."

The capitals of Western Europe are also viewing with alarm the consequences of the foolhardy American-Israeli policy in the Near East. The fanning of a major new conflict in the Near East may again disrupt oil supplies and cause political complications in the Arab world.

The recent bloody events in Lebanon have clearly demonstrated the consequences of the Camp David course and what sacrifices and hardship this policy has meant for the Near East peoples. There must be a collective quest for ways of effecting a genuine settlement in order to establish lasting peace in the area, as the USSR urges.

ILICHEV GIVES ADDRESS AT CSCE SESSION IN MADRID

LD290844 Moscow TASS in English 0750 GMT 29 Jul 81

[Text] Madrid, 29 Jul, TASS--All the participants of the Madrid meeting will be able, during the recess, to think over and to realistically assess the work done, to take steps in a search for the shortest and reasonable ways to the meeting's successful completion, Leonid Ilichev, deputy minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, heading of the Soviet delegation, said on Tuesday at the last plenary session of the Madrid meeting before the adjournment.

The Soviet delegate pointed out the notable progress achieved at the meeting, a large number of agreed provisions on a whole set of major sections of a future final document.

At the same time, he showed the complete groundlessness of the attempts by some Western delegations and individual mass media and official organs to distort the state of affairs and to disown the responsibility for the delay of the meeting, and sharply refuted the statements of the head of the USA delegation who had undertaken futile attempts to lay this responsibility at the Soviet Union's doorstep.

Leonid Ilichev dwelt in detail on the results achieved, stressing the tangible headway made in the work to prepare the convening of a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe. Actually, he said, a preliminary agreement has been reached regarding the mandate of the conference, with the exception of the question of the area of application of confidence-building measures as well as that of the venue and the time for holding the conference.

At the basis of the problem of the area, which he described as a "really complex and important issue", there lies the practical specification of the idea of its extension on a balanced and reciprocal basis, with account for the equality of the rights and responsibilities of all the participating states.

It is precisely such an approach, the only one possible, that characterises the Soviet proposal on the question of the area.

The merit of the proposal lies in the fact that in it the agreement to the confidence-building measures embracing the whole of Europe means the readiness on the part of the Soviet Union to extend the confidence-building and security measures to the whole of the Soviet European part. This approach also expresses the general idea of a corresponding extension of this area on the side of the Western states, and again with account for the principle of balanced reciprocity as well as of the equality of the rights and responsibilities of all the participating states. This was reflected in the provision on including in the area the sea (ocean) and air space of a respective width, contiguous on Europe, as well as on the corresponding participation in the future confidence-building and security measures of the non-European memberstates with account for the contents of the measures themselves.

To our regret, the Soviet delegate said, some Western delegations stubbornly refuse to agree to this just and equitable approach.

The proposal of the delegations of the NATO countries on the question of the area for the application of confidence-building measures, Leonid Ilichev said, is characterized by a narrow continental approach to the definition of the area, by exclusion from the scope of the future confidence-building measures of such a military substantial activity as the independent activity of the naval and air forces as well as by the attempt to institutionalize not a reciprocal and balanced but only a unilateral--at the expense of the USSR territory--extension of the area of the confidence-building measures. That proposal distorts and deforms the spirit and letter of the Final Act, and is aimed at achieving definite military advantages and cannot be regarded as a step forward.

In conclusion, Leonid Ilichev called on the participants in the Madrid meeting to use the recess for preparations for active and businesslike negotiations with a view to further narrowing down the differences and elaborating mutually acceptable agreements.

KORNILOV ANALYZES U.S., SOVIET MADRID PROPOSALS

LD281748 Moscow TASS in English 1503 GMT 28 Jul 81

[By TASS political news analyst Yuriy Kornilov]

[Text] Moscow, 28 Jul, TASS--One of the methods extensively used by the present Washington administration to achieve its selfish political ends and to mislead the world public is as follows: When the solution of certain major problems is frustrated or stalemated through the fault of the U.S. Washington is deliberately distorting the picture in a bid to lay the blame on and shift responsibility to others. This practice is exemplified anew by the claim of the U.S. State Department Spokesman Dean Fischer that it is the inflexible position of the USSR that has made it impossible to achieve positive results at the Madrid meeting.

Important questions, first and foremost the questions of war and peace in Europe, are being discussed in Madrid. The observers following the proceedings of the Madrid forum point out that, although agreement has been reached on many questions, commonly acceptable decisions are yet to be found on a number of complex problems. The point here is first and foremost the Soviet proposal on the further extension of confidence-building measures in the European part of the USSR on the condition that the Western powers extend the confidence zone accordingly. In making these proposals, prompted by the interests of European security, the USSR has proceeded from the assumption that they are fully in accord with the provisions of the Final Act.

The Soviet Union states in no uncertain terms that the first part of our proposal, the extension of confidence building measures and of the zone of their application, is directly linked to the second, that is, the reciprocal steps of the NATO countries. But what is the West's response to these proposals? It shows no interest in reaching agreement, evades business-like discussions on the problem and makes believe that the second part of the Soviet initiative is non-existent (take for instance, the May session of the NATO Council).

As for Washington, it behaves as if it did not understand at all what the Soviet Union means by reciprocal steps, although the Soviet Union makes it perfectly clear that what it means is the corresponding extension of the confidence zone in the seas and oceans in close proximity to Europe and also the air space over and around it. After all, Europe is not a purely continental geographic concept. Is it therefore necessary to point out that the approach of the West, above all the U.S. to this problem displays neither goodwill nor elementary realism?

Holding forth on the Soviet Union's "inflexible" position, Mr Fischer further points out that the USSR supposedly displays similar "inflexibility" on certain humanitarian problems. These allegations are transparent: The fact is that certain Western circles, above all the U.S., are stubbornly raising at the Madrid forum certain questions which are not intended to promote understanding and lead to agreements but are prompted by the striving of certain Western forces to decide the affairs of other countries as they decide their own. To agree with the premises which the U.S. representatives are trying to push through at Madrid would mean to violate the fundamental principle of the Helsinki Final Act on the inadmissibility of intervention in the affairs of other countries. The U.S. is putting brakes on the proceedings of the Madrid meeting?

Washington's attempt to lay the blame at the wrong door is no new ploy. But was this the only objective pursued by the State Department spokesman in claiming that the USSR had made it impossible to reach constructive results in Madrid? Or perhaps, there are those in the U.S. who would like to throw overboard everything positive that has already been achieved in Madrid and in this way to prevent this important forum, called upon to give a fresh impetus to detente, from successfully coming to an end after the announced recession?

This is not at all unlikely, especially in view of the fact that, as many Western observers point out, the U.S. stand at the Madrid meeting was markedly toughened since the Reagan administration came to the White House.

HAIG SPEECH CITED ON U.S. USE OF TRADE 'WEAPON'

LD282256 Moscow TASS in English 2205 GMT 28 Jul 81

[Text] Washington, 28 Jul, TASS--The U.S. administration regards trade as a political weapon and intends to continue using it in trade relations with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. This is clear from the statements made by the U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig in the Senate.

Touching upon East-West trade relations, Haig reaffirmed that Washington would place its foreign policy interests above anything else when considering matters of trade with socialist countries. He openly said that one of the main goals of the administration in its approach to trade with the East was to change the policy of the Soviet Union in the international arena and to make it more acceptable to the United States and other Western countries. In this connection the second important goal of the United States, according to him, was to draw West European allies of the United States into the policy of economic pressure on socialist countries.

Grossly distorting the peaceful character of the foreign policy of the USSR, the U.S. secretary of state tried to shift on the Soviet Union responsibility for the continuing arms race in the world and for a sharp deterioration of international tension. However, it is commonly known that it is the United States which started an unprecedented build-up of its military potential. It is exactly Washington which encourages its loyal ally--Israel, pushing it toward new aggressive ventures against the neighbouring Arab countries in the Middle East, exacerbating tension in that explosive region.

The secretary of state expressed irritation in connection with internationalist support to the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. However, he preferred to remain silent that none other than Washington supplied massive aid to the Afghan scum waging an undeclared war against the legitimate Afghan Government.

Despite the assurances of the secretary of state to the effect that Washington and its West European allies were unanimous in their approach to trade with the East, he had to admit that far from all West Europeans pursued the Washington-preached tough policy toward the socialist states. In recent time, some countries of Western Europe have openly voiced disagreement with the further shrinking of Soviet-U.S. relations and the aggravation of East-West tension. West Europeans who maintain broad contacts with the Soviet Union do not want to depart from the policy of detente from which they stand to gain. Alexander Haig practically reaffirmed this, having noted that, according to the statements of West German leaders, they intended to approach trade relations with the USSR from a purely commercial point of view.

NEWSWEEK CITED ON CIA PLOT TO KILL AL-QADHDHAFI

LD281706 Moscow TASS in English 0843 GMT 27 Jul 81

[Text] New York, 27 Jul, TASS--The U.S. Central Intelligence Agency has worked out a secret plan to overthrow and assassinate the leader of the Libyan revolution Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. The well informed American NEWSWEEK magazine writes about some details of this subversive CIA operation.

Referring to sources at U.S. Congress, the magazine writes that the CIA plan provides for a large-scale plot to oust Colonel al-Qadhdhafi. According to NEWSWEEK, members of the House intelligence committee, familiarised with this plan, believe that the CIA is undertaking not simply an overthrow of Al-Qadhdhafi but his assassination.

Further Report

LD291050 Moscow TASS in English 0830 GMT 28 Jul 81

[Text] Washington, 28 Jul, TASS--A White House spokesman, Larry Speakes, has confirmed that President Ronald Reagan did receive a letter from the House of Representatives' Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, questioning the necessity of carrying out the CIA-elaborated subversive operations in the African Continent.

The existence of the CIA's criminal plan was recently reported by the U.S. press. The CIA was preparing the main blow against the Government of Libya, the anti-imperialist policy of which has long aroused Washington's fury. The operation worked out at Langley envisaged a series of actions to "destabilize" the internal political situation in Libya, to "remove" the present Libyan leadership and to establish a pro-American regime.

IZVESTIYA NOTES CIA RECRUITMENT CAMPAIGN

PM290843 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Jul 81 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "The CIA in Search of 'Recruits'"]

[Text] Washington--The CIA is preparing to dramtically expand its subversive operations. One indication of this is the increase in CIA activity to recruit new agents, especially for the agency divisions engaged in "secret operations."

The Washington STAR reports that espionage department recruiters have recently been literally flooding into U.S. educational establishments in search of "recruits." For the first time in many years the major U.S. papers have printed CIA advertisements inviting Americans of all ages and occupations to work with the espionage department both as full-time agents and on a "part-time" basis.

AFGHANISTAN'S KARMAL LEAVES USSR FOR HOME

LD281248 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1230 GMT 28 Jul 81

[Text] Moscow, Jul 28 (TASS)--Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, who was in the Soviet Union on vacation, today left for home.

KATMANDU MEETING CELEBRATES NEPAL-USSR TIES

PM280940 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Jul 81 p 4

[TASS report: "Devoted to Jubilee"]

[Text] Katmandu, 21 Jul--A ceremonial meeting of the Nepalese public devoted to the 25th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between Nepal and the USSR has been held here in the Hall of the Nepalese Royal Academy. Ministers, members of the National Panchayat (parliament) and representatives of the broad public gathered to celebrate this notable date on the path of diverse fruitful cooperation between the two states and peoples.

The friendly relations between Nepal and the Soviet Union are steadily developing and strengthening in the interests of the two countries' peoples, Bhupal Man Singh Kari, chairman of the Nepal State Council Standing Committee, said. Nepalese-Soviet friendship is based on the principles of equality, sovereignty and noninterference in each other's internal affairs. The Nepalese people are grateful to the Soviet Union for its substantial contribution to the development of Nepal's independent national economy. In 25 years a large detachment of national cadres essential for strengthening the economy has been trained at VUZes in the USSR.

POLISH, SOVIET PLANNING CHIEFS HOLD MEETING

LD282016 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1950 GMT 28 Jul 81

[Text] Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosplan, has received Madej, deputy chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers and chairman of the Planning Committee. There was a discussion of questions of the development of Soviet-Polish economic cooperation.

POLAND ISSUES 6-MONTH INDUSTRIAL FIGURE

LD281934 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 28 Jul 81

[Text] TASS--The Main Statistical Office has published a report on Poland's social and economic situation in the first 6 months of 1981. It notes that in the socialized sector of industry the value of marketed output fell by 12.5 percent compared with the index for the 6 months of last year.

There was an especially noticeable drop in the extraction of coal, the refining of oil, the production of steel and rolled metal. There was a decrease in the production of consumer goods. The gap increased between the size of the population's money income and the volume of goods. It is pointed out that in the first 6-month period exports dropped by 17 percent. In the first 6 months of this year Poland exported only 8.5 million tons of coal as against 20 million tons a year ago. The Polish People's Republic did not fulfill the export obligations it had undertaken toward other countries.

As to all kinds of grain and tilling crops, the situation in agriculture by the end of June 1981 was better than a year ago. At the same time the shortage in fodders led to the fact that by the end of June there had been a considerable reduction in the cattle population and a decrease in the production of meat and butter.

PAP has circulated an exposition of the government program for overcoming the crisis and stabilizing the country's economy. Its aim is to regulate the national economy, to halt the fall in production and national income, to cut back foreign economic relations and reduce the living standard of the population, and to lessen the threat of inflation. The program points to the need to apply intensive methods of management, to raise labor productivity and to make better use of production capacities, raw and other materials.

As ensues from the program, profound restructuring will be implemented in industry aimed at lowering consumption of electric power and fuel. Great significance is being attached to the growth in coal extraction, for which purpose the supply of the mining industry with materials, machines and spare parts will be increased.

By means of the credit policy and the corresponding supply, the government will stimulate better use of local raw and other materials. In the view of the Government of the Polish People's Republic a price reform is the only way to rapidly improve the situation on the market and to overcome the present protracted crisis.

The program envisages a decrease in capital expenditure and a restriction in housing construction in the next 3 years. The government believes that given favorable external conditions and the successful fulfillment of the given program, Poland's foreign debts will start to be reduced in 6-7 years' time.

The period for getting out of the crisis, as is noted in the program, can be shortened on the condition that the extraction of coal and other kinds of raw materials in increased, that there is a favorable situation in agriculture and a further increase in exports, a successful introduction of the economic reform and closer cooperation with the socialist countries.

GRISHIN, PROMYSLOV GREET WARSAW COUNTERPARTS

PM281057 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 22 Jul 81 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Greetings Telegram"]

[Text] In connection with the 37th anniversary of Poland's rebirth V.V. Grishin, first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom, and V.F. Promyslov, chairman of the Moscow Gorispolkom, have sent Comrade Stanislaw Kociolek, first secretary of the Warsaw PZPR Committee, and Comrade Jerzy Majewski, Warsaw city governor, the following greetings telegram: On the occasion of the 37th anniversary of Poland's rebirth the Moscow Gorkom and the Moscow Gorispolkom send you, the communists and all the Polish capital's inhabitants sincere congratulations. On this noteworthy day we note with satisfaction that the combat cooperation of our peoples, which was born in the common struggle against fascism in the years of World War II, has become a reliable foundation for the further development of Soviet-Polish cooperation in the years of socialist building. Guided by principles of socialist internationalism, the Moscow and Warsaw party organizations and our capital's working people have for many years maintained friendly ties, making a weighty contribution toward strengthening the friendship and multifaceted cooperation between our countries and peoples.

On behalf of the communists and all Muscovites we wish you successes in the country's socialist development and in implementing the decisions of the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress. May the fraternal friendship between the Soviet and Polish peoples strengthen and develop!

[Signed] V.V. Grishin, V.F. Promyslov

AUCCTU PLEDGES SUPPORT FOR POLISH BRANCH UNIONS

PM281255 Moscow TRUD in Russian 22 Jul 81 p 3

[Untitled AUCCTU greetings message]

[Text] To the Polish Industrial Branch Trade Unions' Consultative Commission.

Dear Comrades:

The AUCCTU, on behalf of the Soviet workers, the Kolkhoz peasantry and employees sends the Polish Industrial Branch Trade Unions' Consultative Commission and the Polish working people fraternal greetings and cordial congratulations on the occasion of the national holiday--the 37th anniversary of Poland's rebirth. The liberation of Poland from the yoke of Hitlerite fascism opened up before the Polish people the path to peace, democracy and socialism. Over the years of peoples' power, the Polish working people, under the PZPR's leadership and relying on the assistance of the fraternal socialist countries, have secured significant achievements in the development of the economy, science and culture and in improving the population's well-being. Over a brief historical period, Poland has emerged among the top ten developed industrial states and achieved deserved prestige in the international arena. We note with satisfaction that the relations of friendship and cooperation which exist between the working people of our countries are developing and becoming consolidated. In the spirit of the indestructible Leninist principles of socialist internationalism, the USSR trade unions will continue to strengthen fraternal links with Poland's Industrial Branch Trade Unions which occupy class positions and to render them assistance and support. The Soviet trade unions express confidence that the Polish working people, under the PZPR's leadership, will overcome the difficulties which have arisen in the country and will achieve successes in building socialism for the good of all the Polish people and in fulfilling the tasks outlined by the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress.

[Signed] The AUCCTU

ORLIK VIEWS SOCIALISM'S DEFENDERS IN POLAND

PM281455 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 22 Jul 81 p 3

[Correspondent Yu. Orlik dispatch: "The Link of the Times"; first paragraph is Komsomol Central Committee greetings message]

[Text] Warsaw, 21 Jul--Greetings From the Komsomol Central Committee

In connection with the celebration on 22 July of the national holiday--the 37th anniversary of Poland's rebirth--the Komsomol Central Committee has sent greetings telegrams to the socialist unions of Polish youth, in which, on behalf of Lenin's Komsomol and all Soviet youth, it conveyed friendly greetings and expressed confidence that the socialist unions of Polish youth, under the PZPR's leadership, will direct their efforts toward increasing the authority and influence of youth organizations among all categories of Polish youth and will make a weighty contribution to implementing the program for overcoming the political and economic crisis and to shaping the socialist world outlook of the young men and women of the Polish People's Republic.

Some 37 years ago in Chelm--the first Polish city to be liberated from fascist bondage by Soviet soldiers and by the Polish Army's servicemen fighting alongside them--the July Manifesto was proclaimed. It heralded the beginning of radical democratic transformations in the country. That date is used as the starting point from which the new history of Poland--people's socialist Poland--is measured.

I have repeatedly had occasion to visit Chelm and to write about the city which is dear to the heart of every Pole. And not just every Pole. Some 6 km from the border, from the Bug, on the small farm of Okopy stands a modest obelisk with a star on it and inscribed: "Aleksandr Fedorovich Zoloteynin, born 1926, died 21 July 1944." The first inch of liberated Polish land and the first, it is claimed, grave of a Soviet soldier. The war was to mercilessly lengthen the list of the fallen. Altogether--we recall--600,000 Soviet soldiers fell in the fighting for Poland's freedom.

But let us return to those hot days of July 1944. Boleslaw Marczak, now a retired colonel but at the time a young second lieutenant, was among those who liberated Chelm. A soldier of the 1st Polish Infantry Division named for Tadeusz Kosciuszko, which was formed on USSR territory, he marched to the Bug and the Vistula from the Oka. He took part in the Battle of Lenind, where the men of the Kosciuszko Division received their baptism in battle.

"And so here we were in Chelm," Boleslaw Marczak reminisced, "and I was holding a sheaf of large sheets of paper--the size of newspaper pages--still smelling of printer's ink: "The Manifesto and First Decree of the Polish Committee of National Liberation." I tried to grasp the meaning--I was too agitated to concentrate--of the lines dancing before my eyes. They reflected our will, our hope. The commander repeated his order: Post the manifesto at all busy part of the city. "Yes sir!" I replied, doing an about-face. And I saw an old peasant--a K ciuszkovite--take off his four-cornered cap and kiss the page bearing the manifesto's t t....

New battles awaited 2nd Lt Boleslaw Marczak and his comrades in arms. And new losses. And not only in 1945. When, after the victory, he returned to Warsaw, he would submit documents to the law faculty of the capital's university and be registered as a student. But the command was to summon him and say: "There is no time for study. People's power is in danger." And he would go off to defend it, to fight against the counterrevolutionary underground. He would return much later to the student's bench, when his children were already studying. He has three. The eldest, Aleksandra, is an engineer. Bozena is a doctor and his son Janusz is an economist. All are PZPR members, like their father. Convictions are not inherited, they are fostered: primarily by the example of life.

"When I hear voices attempting to call into question the achievements of socialist Poland," Boleslaw Marczak said, "anger and pain boil up in me. Anger against those who denigrate the labor and the struggles of the people of my generation. And pain on behalf of those who let themselves be deceived and duped. Only a blind person can fail to perceive today in Poland the actions of counterrevolutionary forces. However difficult it is for us now, however serious the mistakes that have been committed, only the communists and the party, strong in its conviction and determination, can draw the country out of its crisis. I wish to say one thing more: Whoever drew water from the Oka, whoever withstood the squall of fire at Lenino, and whoever resurrected Warsaw from the ashes and constructed the metallurgical giant at Nowa Huta--and our Soviet friends were everywhere alongside us, Poles--he will be loyal to our friendship and fraternity eternally."

People's Poland is greeting its national holiday this year in difficult conditions. The economic crisis is continuing to worsen. Enterprises are working with stoppages: There are shortages of raw materials, the ties of cooperation have been disrupted and broken off and production discipline is declining. A particularly alarming situation has developed in the coal industry--the Polish economy's leading sector. The production of output for export has been sharply reduced. The country's debts are increasing. The store counters are bare, the lines for the most essential foods and goods--milk and bread, cigarettes and newspapers, soap and toothpaste have lengthened. This is what has been washed up on the shore of the Poles daily life by the wave of strikes, organized by rightwing extremists from the Solidarity trade union, often for no reason whatsoever, on the principle "the worse, the better." But for whom? Not for the working people.

The attacks against the party of the Polish communists, the organs of people's power and socialist principles still continue. The KSS-KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee--Workers Defense Committee] anti-socialist group's ideologists have cranked up the flywheel of the propaganda campaign as much as they can, sullying all and sundry in present-day Poland. These inveterate intriguers are increasingly frequently discarding the demagogic camouflage of defenders of the workers' interests and are revealing their true face--that of enemies of socialism.

The Extraordinary Ninth PZPR Congress was held in a difficult situation. It was extraordinary not only because it was called ahead of schedule, but primarily because the situation in the country is extraordinary. At the congress, the delegates noted, the party's fate was decided and together with it socialism's fate and the Polish people's future.

But socialism's enemies have still not renounced their aims or the destructive methods of the struggle--of pushing the country's economy to the brink of catastrophe, sowing chaos and anarchy and fomenting public discontent.

During the CPSU delegation's meeting at the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society, a fair-haired, slender woman came to the rostrum. "For me, the friendship between our peoples is no abstract concept. It is in my heart. I owe my life and that of my son to a Soviet soldier..." she said with emotion.

When we were alone, I asked Irena Nowakowska to describe in more detail how this had happened.

During the Warsaw uprising she had given birth to a son in the basement of a house. The city was shuddering from the explosions, the acrid smoke of burning buildings was floating in through a broken window. There was no bread or water. On the fifth day, scarcely able to stand, Pani Irena decided to get out of that hell. Strangers helped her to wrap the infant more tightly and gave her a hunk of bread for the journey.

How she withstood this journey--from Warsaw to Zakopane, after going through so much--words cannot convey.

Pani Irena was given refuge in the house of Staszek Karpel, from the village of Dolina Koscieliska. It was not until much later that Irena Nowakowska learned that he was connected with the Shchors international partisan detachment operating in the Carpathians. Russians, Poles and Slovaks belonged to it and the detachment was headed by a Soviet officer, Vladimir Matsnev. They became acquainted in the following way. She had gone out with the family to friends and had only just sat down to supper when suddenly the door was opened wide. A group of people, carrying submachineguns, came in wearing loose white overalls covered with powdered snow. One of them spoke: "Perhaps there is room for us at the table, too?" This was Matsnev.

"I recall to this day," Pani Irena smiles, remembering. "The bed with the mountain of pillows, the sound of my Andrzej asleep on the bed and the submachineguns hanging on hooks by the bedhead...it seemed then a reliable defense."

"We met a second time a month later. We were returning home to Dolina and the partisans were just beginning an operation against the SS. We, on our sleds, found ourselves caught in the crossfire. It was night, pitch black, and the bullets were whistling past. The horses bolted and were carrying us in the direction of the Germans. Suddenly someone seized the horses' bridle and shouted: 'Where are you off to? You are falling into the clutches of death!' I recognized the voice: It was Matsnev. He turned the horses around and led us to safety...."

Vladimir Matsnev later became first commandant in Zakopane. He came back after the war. "Well, show me your babe, then," he said. But my son was already grown up.

Pani Irena fell silent for a moment.

"What, for a mother, can be dearer than the life of her child? Some 37 years have passed since then and I still feel an irredeemable debt. A debt to the Soviet soldier's heroic feat...."

The words come from the heart and they are true.

Millions of Poles are ready to defend the friendship and everything that has been gained and achieved through grim ordeals and which is called socialism.

BULGARIAN-SOVIET CONSTRUCTION AGREEMENT SIGNED

PM271100 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Jul 81 p 5

[Text] Sofia, 14 Jul, TASS--A Bulgarian-Soviet intergovernmental agreement on cooperation in the construction and modernization in Bulgaria of industrial enterprises and other construction projects during 1981-85 was signed here today. The document provides for cooperation in the construction, reconstruction and modernization in Bulgaria of over 120 industrial enterprises and other national economic construction projects, and also for assistance in prospecting for oil and gas.

For the Soviet side the agreement was signed by S.A. Shachkov, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, and for the Bulgarian side by K. Khristov, foreign trade minister.

S.A. Skachkov was received by G. Filipov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers. During the talk which took place in a cordial, comradely atmosphere, there was a discussion of a wide range of questions connected with prospects for developing specialization and cooperation in various economic sectors between Bulgaria and the Soviet Union and also with the construction of construction projects in Bulgaria with the USSR's technical assistance.

GDR'S SINDERMANN HOSTS KAPITONOV, DELEGATION

LD281723 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 28 Jul 81

[Text] Sindermann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and president of the GDR People's Chamber gave a lunch in honor of the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation, headed by Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy to the USSR Supreme Soviet. The delegation is in the GDR on an official friendly visit.

Greeting the Soviet guests, Sindermann stated that continual consolidation of fraternal alliance with the party and country of Lenin was, is and will be one of the immutable, fundamental principles of the GDR's policy. He stressed the complete unity of views of the two countries in evaluating the international situation.

KUNAYEV MEETS WITH BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA DELEGATION

PM280955 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 15 Jul 81 p 1

[KAZTAG report: "Reception by Comrade D.A. Kunayev"]

[Text] On 14 July Comrade D.A. Kunayav, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakh CP Central Committee, received the government delegation of the Executive Council of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina Assembly, led by council President Milanko Renovica, which is visiting Alma-Ata.

Present at the reception were Abdulah Mutapcic, Bozo Rakovic and Ibrahim Vatrenjak, members of the Executive Council of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina Assembly, and Luubisa Zar[illegible], counsellor at the SFRY Embassy in the USSR.

In the friendly talk, Comrade D.A. Kunayev stressed the great significance of the constantly strengthening mutually beneficial Soviet-Yugoslav cooperation for the good of both countries and the cause of peace and international detente. He told the guests about Kazakhstan's tremendous successes in the development of industry, agriculture, construction, the whole economy and culture. Successes achieved thanks to the CPSU's Leninist nationalities policy and the great work performed by the republic's party organization to implement the decisions of the 26th CPSU and 15th Kazakh CP Congresses.

On the delegation's behalf, M. Renovica expressed thanks for the warm reception accorded to them in Kazakhstan, gave a report on the tasks being tackled in Bosnia-Hercegovina on developing various economic sectors, noted the importance of the multifaceted economic and other ties between the SFRY and the USSR and expressed his admiration at the transformations achieved in the Kazakh SSR.

Participating in the talk were B.A. Ashimov, chairman of the Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers; O.S. Miroshkhin, Kazakh CP Central Committee second secretary; M.B. Bazarbayev, Kazakh foreign minister; and Ya.F. Gerasimov and A.L. Nikiforov, USSR Foreign Ministry executives.

The same day the government delegation of the Executive Council of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina Assembly visited the Alma-Ata cotton combine and wine-making industry production association.

SLOVAK PARTY OFFICIAL HAILS BREZHNEV BOOK

PM281023 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Jul 81 p 1

[TASS report: "A Leninist Style of Ideological Work"]

[Text] Bratislava, 13 Jul--The Communist Party of Slovakia [CPSL] Central Committee's PRAVDA Publishing House has published a Slovak-language edition of the book "Topical Questions of CPSU Ideological Work" by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. The book contains reports, speeches, addresses, articles and greetings messages by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev elucidating in depth the substance of fundamental questions concerning the CPSU's ideological work and providing an insight into the party's multifaceted work in the sphere of the working people's communist education.

The works of that outstanding politician and statesman L.I. Brezhnev contained in this collection are a treasurehouse of the experience of the CPSU, which treats the question of Soviet people's communist education as a top priority matter, L. Pezlar, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, declared.

The works published in the collection elucidate the substance, main avenues, forms and methods of ideological work in the context of mature socialism and define the tasks involved in the ideological and theoretical work of Lenin's party. L.I. Brezhnev's book is an indispensable ideological weapon in the hands of communists. It is of particular significance to workers on the ideological front. The idea of the close interrelation between the party's ideological work and practical everyday problems is central to all the works.

We are able, L. Pezlar said, to acquaint ourselves with the author's personal contribution to the treasurehouse of Marxism-Leninism and to equip ourselves with his important theoretical propositions and practical conclusions, which help to approach ideological work comprehensively and to ensure the close harmony of ideological, political, labor and moral education.

The CPCZ's 60-year history testifies that the party has scored successes and triumphed when it has made creative use of the CPSU's experience. This is also being thoroughly vindicated at the present time when Czechoslovak communists' efforts are geared toward ensuring the consistent fulfillment of the 16th CPCZ Congress decisions, pressing on with the building of a developed socialist society and securing a major improvement in the efficiency of social production and the quality of all work.

We are tackling these fundamental tasks in partnership with the fraternal socialist countries, primarily the Soviet Union. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's book provides us with a reliable compass. It will be of invaluable help not only to workers on the ideological front but also to all party, state and economic workers involved in fulfilling the important tasks facing our society, L. Pezlar stressed in conclusion.

PORTUGUESE CP DELEGATION VISITS MOSCOW, RIGA

PM280911 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Jul 81 p 4

[TASS report: "At the CPSU Central Committee's Invitation"]

[Text] A delegation from the Portuguese Communist Party was in the Soviet Union from 14 through 21 July where it familiarized itself with the experience of the CPSU's work on resolving problems of environmental conservation.

The delegation had meetings and talks with the party aktiv of the USSR State Committee for Forestry, the USSR State Committee for Hydrometeorology and Environmental Control, Moscow's main architectural administration, and scientific research institutions in Moscow and Riga.

The Portuguese comrades were informed of the 26th CPSU Congress decisions on the package of issues connected with the problem of the environment and of the extensive measures of the CPSU and Soviet state in implementing these decisions.

FRENCH COMMUNIST DELEGATION VISITS MOSCOW, SIBERIA

PM280908 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Jul 81 p 4

[TASS report: "Ties Are Strengthening"]

[Text] In accordance with the plan for party exchange and cooperation between the CPSU and the French Communist Party [PCF] a delegation of PCF federation secretaries headed by Guy Poussy, member of the PCF Central Committee and first secretary of the Val-de-Marne Department Federation, was in the Soviet Union from 13 through 21 July.

The delegation had a meeting at Moscow's Dzerzhinskiy Raykom where it familiarized itself with various aspects of the activity of the party organization of this rayon of the capital. The French comrades made a trip to Irkutsk and Bratsk. They met with scientists from the USSR Academy of Sciences East Siberian Branch who told them of the prospects for Siberia's economic development and they visited the Bratsk GES. At the Irkutskiy Obkom the delegation members familiarized themselves with the experience of the party organizations' work in implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress in the sphere of the development of the economy, science, culture and Soviet people's welfare.

A warm, comradely conversation took place at the CPSU Central Committee International Department during which the delegation members were informed of the Soviet Union's foreign policy initiatives aimed at the struggle against the danger of war and the curbing of the arms race unleashed by imperialism. The desire of both parties to strengthen the friendship and solidarity of the CPSU and the PCF in the interests of peace, detente and disarmament in Europe and throughout the world was emphasized.

PRAVDA CITES MITTERRAND ON SUBMARINE PLANS

PM281451 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Jul 81 p 5

[Text] Paris, 25 Jul--French President F. Mitterrand, speaking at the nuclear submarine base near Brest in western France, has stated that he views the building of a fleet of nuclear submarines equipped with missiles as an "essential element of French military strategy." As AFP has reported, the president noted that he intends to try to get a decision on building two more submarines in the next 10 years.

At present France possesses five nuclear submarines, each equipped with 16 missiles.

U.S.-SPANISH TREATY DISCUSSIONS ANALYZED

LD282138 Moscow TASS in English 2101 GMT 28 Jul 81

[Text] Madrid, 28 Jul, TASS--Another round of negotiations between the United States and Spain opened here today to discuss the extension of the Spanish-U.S. treaty due to expire next September.

From the very beginning the United States regarded the treaty as an instrument for drawing Spain into NATO. The new U.S. administration which adopted a line at whipping up the arms race, spoiling the international situation and openly undermining the process of detente, have intensified attempts to speed up the solution of the issue. The U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig who visited Madrid recently brought open pressure on the Spanish Government and made it clear that the United States would support any moves of the Government of Spain in this direction. The latter is clearly following Washington's line, having started a massive propaganda campaign to uphold the idea of joining NATO. The Minister of Defence of Spain Alberto Oliart today said the participation of the country in the north Atlantic alliance would allegedly allow to preserve "geostrategic and political balance" between NATO and the Warsaw Treaty.

The ruling circles of Spain are planning to solve the issue of the country's joining NATO by usual voting in parliament without discussing it at a nation-wide referendum. A majority of the Spanish people advocate the idea of a referendum. The same is true of the leading opposition organizations of the country: the Spanish Socialist Labour Party, and the Communist Party of Spain.

Numerous anti-NATO demonstrations, meetings and symposiums are held throughout the country. The workers, different political, public and trade union organizations express resolute protest against the Atlantic plans of the government. They stress that if Spain joins NATO the move will breach the existing military equilibrium in Europe and spur the arms race.

IZVESTIYA VIEWS USSR-AUSTRIAN TRADE COOPERATION

PM281101 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Jul 81 Morning Edition p 4

[Correspondent L. Stepanov "Letter From Vienna": "Good Prospects"]

[Text] The small town of Kindberg, which used rarely to be given a thought in Austria, has suddenly begun to be mentioned frequently in the newspapers. People are keeping a close eye on it and following what is going on there.

Before going to Kindberg, you must first visit the management of the Voest-Alpine nationalized concern in Linz. It owns the Kindberg plants, together with eight other metallurgical enterprises. During the recent visit by N.A. Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, to Linz a very large contract on the supply of pipes to the Soviet Union was signed.

The Voest-Alpine plants in Linz occupy an enormous area. This is a real "city within a city" where a considerable section of Linz's working population--26,000 workers and employees--works. The plants have their own thermal power station, their own railway network with locomotives, freight cars and platforms and their own freight harbor on the Danube with tugboats and barges.

Werner Plattner, the director responsible for deliveries of sheet steel abroad, noted that this year the Voest-Alpine plants are marking an important jubilee--the 25th anniversary of the concern's cooperation with the Soviet Union. Over this period the Linz plants have sold millions of tons of metal widely utilized in Soviet industry. Over this period the Soviet Union has supplied ore, coal, oil and gas to Linz.

Apart from sheet steel, director W. Plattner pointed out, Voest-Alpine supplies the Soviet Union with large-diameter pipes for gas pipelines. According to the contract, in 1981 thousands of tons of pipes will be supplied to the Soviet client. This is the largest order in the combine's history. Deliveries will begin in 1983 (year as published]. Before then in Kindberg a considerable reorganization of production will be carried out, the technology will be improved and--the main thing--a new shop will be commissioned. This will require capital investments amounting to 1 billion or maybe 1.5 billion schillings. However, such large investments are already justified by the Soviet order.

During the conversation that developed, in which a third director, Robert Mitter, who is responsible for the sale of finished pipes and "skelps" also took part, it was mentioned that at the present time the metallurgical industry in the West is experiencing another major recession. The Kindberg factory has different prospects. There, as a result of reorganization and expanded production, an additional 500 jobs will be created. Austria's traditional cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries is a reliable guarantee of the successful development not only of the plants in Kindberg.

Yet another significant date in our cooperation can be noted. Some 20 years ago a contract was signed with the Novolipetskiy metallurgical plant for the delivery of converters. Three converters were installed there. One of the present directors, A. Zaipelt, was in charge of this work. "I recently visited Lipetsk again and saw for myself that many of the things the Soviet specialists talked about have now been put into practice. The plant has grown and has been renewed; you hardly recognize it," he says.

Before I had even reached the administrative block I could see that the great work to transform Kindberg into a "pipe center" has already been started. Some old buildings have been demolished, considerable earthwork is being conducted and the foundation area for the new shop is being dug.

"We have already dismantled the old rolling mill," Helmut Willich told me. "Come and see us in about 3 years and you won't recognize Kindberg."

Returning to Vienna, I remembered U.S. Deputy Secretary of State W. Clark's warning to Austria. During a recent "dialogue" in Alpach, Clark intimidated neutral Austria with the disastrous consequences of its good relations with the Soviet Union. Austria, the American politician stated, benefits from the fact that the United States has deployed nuclear deterrent weapons in Europe, and is consequently enjoying peace. I think that the inhabitants of Kindberg could give Clark a final answer to the question: Who is really more dangerous to them and threatens their existence? For such concepts as detente and cooperation have long since assumed very concrete shape for them.

IRAN REQUESTS EXTRADITION OF ESCAPED BANI-SADR

LD290906 Moscow TASS in English 0925 GMT 29 Jul 81

[Text] Tehran, 29 Jul, TASS--Iran demanded extradition of former President Bani-Sadr who has escaped to France. This was stated by the Iranian Foreign Ministry spokesman R. Alavi.

KUWAITI FOREIGN MINISTER CITED ON TIES WITH USSR

PM290847 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Jul 81 Morning Edition p 4

[Unattributed report from Ye. Bolotin and V. Ganshin "World Today" feature "Minister's Statement"]

[Text] We are proud of our relations with the USSR, Kuwaiti Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah Al-Ahmad Al-Jabir As-Sabah has said in an interview for the Saudi paper ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT. I have paid many official visits to the USSR and discussed there problems relating to the Near East and to the world situation in general. We have different views on a number of problems but that does not mean that I am the Soviet Union's enemy. This is no obstacle to mutual respect and mutual friendship, nor does it violate the two countries' mutual interests. The minister noted that it is not Kuwait's job to recommend the Persian Gulf countries to establish relations with the USSR, but, he said, I would like to see the day when other Persian Gulf states also establish good relations with the Soviet Union.

CEASE-FIRE ACCORD DOES NOT CHANGE ISRAELI PLANS

PM281503 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Jul 81 p 5

[Correspondent R. Moseyev dispatch: "After the Cease-Fire"]

[Text] Beirut, 25 Jul--For 2 weeks the Israeli military has waged a fierce war against the Lebanese and Palestinians. Dozens of populated places have been destroyed. Hundreds of innocent people have been killed and the country has suffered tremendous material damage.

Under world community pressure Tel Aviv has stopped its armed aggression. In Arab political circles this enforced stop by Tel Aviv is evaluated as the failure of yet another attempt by the Zionists and their U.S. allies to deal with the Palestinian Resistance Movement and Lebanese National-Patriotic Forces.

This victory was made possible, Beirut's AN-NIDA' writes today, thanks to the courageous struggle of the Palestinians and Lebanese for their rights and their just cause and thanks to the broad support which they received from the international public and all progressive forces of the world.

The situation which has emerged in Lebanon since the cease-fire and the issues affecting further actions were the object of discussion yesterday at a meeting of the joint command of the Palestinian Resistance Movement and the Lebanese National-Patriotic Forces held under Y. 'Arafat's chairmanship.

Commenting on this conference's results, the Beirut press draws att ntion to the fact that having accepted the cease-fire demand because of the circumstances which have emerged, Tel Aviv, encouraged by U.S. ruling circles, has not renounced its perfidious schemes against the Palestine Resistance Movement or the National Patriotic Force or the desire to subject Lebanon to U.S.-Israeli diktat.

RACHKOV VIEWS U.S. OIL SPECULATION, GULF POLICY

PM281009 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 17 Jul 81 p 3

[Article by Candidate of Economic Sciences B. Rachkov: "Banking on Force"]

[Text] A recent issue of the British oil producers' magazine PETROLEUM ECONOMIST writes: "The need to protect Western oil interests in the Middle East and other areas, by force if necessary, has become a major preoccupation for many politicians and military strategists in the West. Some time ago, U.S. strategists decided it was time to create special ground, air and naval forces which could be rapidly deployed in certain regions, for example in the Persian Gulf. The U.S. administration, with the British Government's full backing, is disposed to accelerate the creation of the Rapid Deployment Forces although other Western countries are less enthusiastic about the plan and there are ominous signs of hostility toward it among the Persian Gulf states."

This is a fairly accurate reflection of the general situation which has taken shape in recent months with respect to one of the world's main oil-producing areas. Around 50 billion tons of oil are concentrated in the Persian Gulf countries, or two-thirds of all proven stocks in the capitalist world. An average of 1 billion tons is extracted there annually, which provides for about 60 percent of oil needs in the capitalist countries of the Eastern Hemisphere. The role played by this oil in the economy of the Western Hemisphere, which has major oilfields of its own, is relatively small: The United States gets less than 10 percent of its oil from there. One wonders why the United States, which lies thousands of kilometers from the Persian Gulf and has very little dependence on its oil, is so "preoccupied" with questions of creating a special military contingent to be used primarily in the Persian Gulf. Incidentally, the strength of the formation, only recently placed at the projected level of 100,000-130,000 men, is now set by the Reagan administration at a minimum of 230,000.

Washington's course toward expanding its military presence in the Persian Gulf and in other areas a long way from the United States is due above all to U.S. imperialism's increasing aggressiveness. In brazenly calling entire regions of the world zones of U.S. "vital interests," the U.S. ruling circles of course give priority to very important sources of raw materials and fuel. One of the strategic goals in strengthening the Pentagon's positions near those sources amounts to supporting the exploiter activity of U.S. big capital, which provides it with massive profits. In this plane Persian Gulf oil is of special value to U.S. imperialism, in the first place because of the profits U.S. monopolies get by speculating in Near East oil on world markets.

As is known, at the beginning of the seventies most oil-rich developing states nationalized their oil-producing industries, which had previosuly belonged to a so-called international --in fact, British-American-Dutch--oil cartel. Some 50 years ago a cartel comprising five U.S. monopolies, a British monopoly and a British-Dutch monopoly established control not only over oil extraction but also over shipment, refining and marketing in dozens of countries. But now nationalization of oil extraction has made it possible to loosen the "cartel yoke" in the oil-purchasing countries as well. Some of them, especially the young socialist-oriented states have nationalized oil refineries and marketing networks belonging to the cartel and have set up state oil companies which have established direct business contacts with the oil exporters, thus cutting out the speculation of the cartel's middlemen. However, in most oil-buying countries the imperialist cartel retains its control of oil refining and marketing. This, together with control of the tanker fleet, enables the cartel even today, on the one hand, to act as a major purchaser of nationalized oil and, on the other hand, to sell at a profit products from this oil at monopoly-high prices to dozens of countries.

This kind of speculation means particularly high profits for U.S. monopolies since they still have the dominant position in the cartel. For example, here are some calculations made by world oil market exports in London: Of the 1.04 billion tons of oil produced in 1979 in the seven Persian Gulf countries 560 million tons fell into the hands of the cartel, with the five U.S. monopolies getting 440 million tons. The U.S. "big five" has a similar degree of control over the distribution of African and Latin American oil which means that it handles more than 600 million tons of foreign "black gold" annually. This is nearly 50 percent more than annual oil extraction in the United States.

As for profits from foreign oil, those of the "big five" exceeded its profits from U.S. oil long ago. The magazine PETROLEUM ECONOMIST estimates that in 1979 the five major U.S. oil monopolies obtained net profit of $7.3 billion from foreign oil transactions in 100 countries while their own oil brought them $4.6 billion. And last year the "big five's" foreign oil profits leapt by 25 percent compared with the previous year, reaching $9 billion. And taking into account the activity of so-called "independent" U.S. companies --that is, companies not in the cartel--the total net profit acquired by all the U.S. "oil barons" in 1980 from non-American oil transactions exceeded $10 billion. Approximately two-thirds of this astronomical sum owes its existence to the Persian Gulf fields. No other commodity and no other part of the world even remotely compares in terms of its profitability for U.S. imperialism.

The importance of this region to U.S. big capital has grown considerably in recent years since the capitalist world was found to be critically short of fuel, which led to repeated increases in the prices of all energy-producing materials, especially the most effective one--oil.

For decades U.S. imperialism, stubbornly resisting the liberation movement in the Near and Middle East, has supported obedient monarchic regimes there. A number of them hold sway in oil-producing countries and they prefer to keep a considerable proportion of the revenue from nationalized oil wells away from their peoples--in Western, chiefly U.S. banks --or they find other areas for investing it in the West and in the United States. U.S. financial experts estimate that in 1980 alone more than $19 billion came into the United States from oil-producing countries' ruling circles. Moreover, these regimes spend lavish amounts of oil revenue on U.S. weapons. According to foreign commentators' figures, last year the United States received a flood of military orders from Persian Gulf countries worth $6 billion. Antipopular regimes' financial investments and the vast sums they pay for weapons, topping $25 billion in 1980 alone, have become an important buttress for the U.S. currency and financial system, maintaining the U.S. dollar's role as the capitalist world's chief currency.

The Persian Gulf is also profitable for Britain, although on a smaller scale. British-controlled oil monopolies get about 130 million tons of "black gold" from the area every year. British banks grow fat on deposits from Middle East monarchic regimes and arms manufacturers grow fat on their military orders. This is one reason why the British Government unconditionally supports Washington's Rapid Deployment Force adventure.

But why have the most reactionary circles in the West so openly banked on force in oil matters? One definite reason is that they are frightened by the new successes achieved by the peoples' liberation struggle. The overthrow of the Iranian monarchic regime, which the United States saw as the trustiest gendarme in the Persian Gulf region, prompted the West to see about creating its own military strongpoint there. The myth of the threat to the region from the Soviet Union was circulated as a pretext for interference.

But the overwhelming majority of countries are realizing more and more clearly that the new American-British collusion over Near East oil is purely mercenary. Above all they draw attention to the fact that, if this oil is of vital importance to someone, it is not to the U.S. and British economies, which have their own vast energy resources, including oilfields in Texas and Alaska and in the British sector of the North Sea. Near East oil is important primarily to its owners--the peoples of the region--and also to dozens of countries, including West European countries whose own energy resources are inadequate. Washington's desire to "protect Western oil interests" in the Persian Gulf, many foreign observers say, is actually a crude attempt to maintain American-British monopolies' current positions both in Near East oil purchases and in supplies to the countries of the world.

"To justify these actions," L.I. Brezhnev noted at the 26th CPSU Congress, "they plug the story of a 'Soviet threat' to oil resources in the Near and Middle East or to oil shipment routes. This is a deliberate lie since its authors know full well that the USSR has no intention of encroaching on either. And it is altogether absurd to think that the West's oil interests can be 'protected' by transforming the region into a powder keg."

Instead of massing more and more troops and arms in the Persian Gulf area the USSR proposes that the military threat there be removed by concluding an international agreement. An atmosphere of stability and calm can be created in the region through joint efforts, taking into consideration the legitimate interests of all parties.

AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS MEMBER DLINGEI CITED

LD281428 Moscow TASS in English 1112 GMT 28 Jul 81

[Text] Luanda, 28 Jul, TASS--The patriotic forces of the Republic of South Africa acclaim the consistent Leninist policy of peace pursued by the USSR and the latest peace initiatives presented in the report of the CPSU Central Committee to the 26th congress of the party, said K. Dlingei, the permanent representative of the African National Congress of South Africa in Angola.

The struggle for peace, disarmament and detente, he remarked, is the principal issue of our time and the duty of every upright man in the world, and all the peoples highly value the Soviet Union's devotion to these lofty ideals. The forum of the Soviet communists once again demonstrated the allegiance of the Lenin's party to the principles of proletarian internationalism. The CPSU is the recognized vanguard of the world communist and workers' movement, a reliable bastion of the peoples fighting for freedom and independence and against the reactionary forces and war.

The solidarity and support from the USSR and other socialist countries stimulate us, inspire us to fight the detested apartheid regime, the last bastion of imperialism in Africa, the permanent representative of the African National Congress in Angola said.

The adventurist aggressive policy of the present American administration looks most unsavoury if seen against the background of the sincere desire of the USSR for peaceful coexistence and international security. Washington "forgets" that the peoples of the United States, like all mankind, also want to live in peace. The Reagan administration should have realised long ago that its dreams of reconstruction of the world to suit it cannot come true.

SOUTH AFRICAN CP 60TH ANNIVERSARY APPEAL REPORTED

LD281454 Moscow TASS in English 1018 GMT 28 Jul 81

[Text] Antananarivo, 28 Jul, TASS--The South African Communist Party (SACP) has called upon the mass of the people of the Republic of South Africa to step up the struggle against capitalist exploitation and its offspring--racism. In an appeal, issued on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the SACP, broadcast today by the "Voice of the African National Congress" radio station operating from the territory of Madagascar, the party's National Chairman Yusuf Dadoo pointed out, among other things, that the SACP was guided by the ideology of Marxism-Leninism, which had become a source of inspiration for many people of Africa.

As part and parcel of the international communist and workers' movement, the South African Communist Party firmly adheres to the principles of proletarian internationalism, Yusuf Dadoo said. The South African Communist Party solidarizes with all the fraternal parties that are fighting for relations of peace and friendship among nations to prevail on earth, and for socialism. We particularly salute the Soviet communists, he said, whose victory in the Great October Revolution and successes in building a new society made it possible for the the USSR to become a firm bulwark of socialism and peace.

The ruling quarters of the Republic of South Africa, Yusuf Dadoo said, resort to terror and force against the mass of the people inside the country, and to open aggression and economic blackmail against independent states of the south of Africa. They seek to embellish apartheid through absolutely meaningless "reforms" leaving intact the racist content of their regime.

In the face of this strategy of the ruling classes of the Republic of South Africa, that merged with international reaction and imperialism, our task is to strengthen the alliance of the country's liberating forces, headed by the African National Congress Yusuf Dadoo said. All oppressed social sections and genuine democrats must unite to liquidate racism and colonialism and to gain freedom and equality for all.

EROSION OF DIFFERENCES BETWEEN NATIONALISTS VIEWED

PM280858 Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 9 Jul 81 p 2

[Interview conducted by APN observer A. Dyubin with Doctor of Philosophical Sciences Ivan Petrovich Tsameryan: "On the Future of the Socialist Nations"--capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] The Soviet Union is a fraternal community of dozens of nations and ethnic groups. The 26th CPSU Congress was a living embodiment of the peoples' indestructible friendship: Representatives of all the union and autonomous republics and okrugs and almost 70 of the USSR's nations and ethnic groups took part in its work.

The congress documents paid a great deal of attention to questions of the further development of the social-class and national structure of Soviet society. The dialectic of the development of a large multinational state constantly gives rise to new problems requiring a prompt, precise and scientifically substantiated approach. What are the further prospects for the development of the nations and of national relations in the USSR? I asked Doctor of Philosophical Sciences Ivan Petrovich Tsameryan, honored figure of science in the RSFSR, to describe them.

The communists' goal, the scholar said, is the creation of a society in which there will be no division of people into classes. Soviet society is advancing confidently toward this goal. Assessing the experience of Soviet society's development over the past decades, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev advance at the 26th CPSU Congress and extraordinarily important theoretical proposition to the effect that the establishment of society's classless structure will take place mainly and basically within the historical framework of the present stage of development the stage of mature socialism. The Soviet working class has been and remains the leading force of this process, "the social mind and social heart" (K. Mark). Its interests and ideals, revolutionary ideology and morality and collectivist mentality are increasingly becoming the possession of all classes, strata, nations and ethnic groups of Soviet society.

The erasure of national distinctions is a considerably more complex and protracted process than the erosion of class distinctions. However, it is already possible to speculate as to how the basic features and traits of the socialist nations will change in the future.

THE COMMALITY OF ECONOMIC LIFE is one of the nation's most important features. Under socialism this feature expresses the commonality of the fundamental economic interests of all friendly classes and social strata comprising the nation. This feature is combined harmoniously with another trait of socialist society--the existence of a single pan-Soviet economy. Under communism, that is, in a classless society, the commonality of economic life acquires the nature of the full, entirely unrestricted unity of interests of all members of the communist nations.

THE COMMONALITY OF TERRITORY of the nation, even under the conditions of socialism, acquires an international nature. The composition of the population of each of the 15 union republics of the USSR is now in fact multinational while the borders between the republics' territories possess what is, rather, a moral significance as a factor of the friendship and commonality of territory of the entire Soviet people. The internationalization of the commonality of territory as a feature of each nation will become even fuller as a result of the building of the communist society. When communism is built in the USSR (or in a number of countries) then--given a favorable international situation--the Soviet state will be transformed into public communist self-government. The feature of the communist nations' territorial commonality will lose its state-political nature and its former significance.

THE COMMONALITY OF LANGUAGE is the most persistent of all the basic features of the nation. It persists longer than anything. The constant process of the mutual enrichment of the languages of the Soviet nations and ethnic groups taking place under the conditions of socialism will become even more intensive with the transition to communism. Bilingualism will be further developed. Eventually, every member of society will know his own national language and Russian--as the language of inter-nation intercourse. In any event national languages, even under the conditions of the transition to communism, will retain the function of the most important component of the nations' socialist culture.

As for the COMMONALITY OF THE NATIONAL CHARACTER then the process of its mutual enrichment is already under way under the conditions of socialism. Traits common to all nations emerge and multiply--traits which are manifested in the national form of their culture. National forms of culture themselves change their appearance, are improved and grow closer, ridding themselves of everything obsolete and at variance with the new living conditions. An international culture common to all Soviet nations develops.

Apart from language, distinctive national features are most persistent in the sphere of daily life and the peoples' traditions and customs. During the course of communist building, each nation's best, progressive traditions become the common possession of all peoples. New social traditions emerge and multiply. This process will be developed even more extensively with the transition to communism. By that time all reactionary, archaic customs and rituals connected with various beliefs and superstitions will obviously have died out definitely.

In elements of daily life such as clothing, food, housing, and apartments' interior decor, an intensive process of internationalization is already under way.

Mutual enrichment with the best achievements is taking place in literature, music, the theater, film, painting, sculpture and so forth. What is national is being increasingly enriched, imbibing the achievements of the other fraternal peoples. "That is precisely how the foundations are laid of a new, communist, culture which knows no national barriers and serves all working people equally" (L.I. Brezhnev, "Following Lenin's Course," Vol 4, p 59).

The gradual reduction of the number of nationalities is taking place in the process of the further development of Soviet society as a result of the consolidation of the nations and ethnic groups and the natural assimilation (merging) of small ethnic groups with them.

In the northern USSR, for instance, small ethnic groups like the Evenki and the Eveni are gradually merging and being assimilated with the Yakuts. In Dagestan before the socialist revolution there were dozens of small ethnic groups separated from each other by a wall of hostility and distrust. Over the years of Soviet power, the Avar, Lezghian, Darghin and Kumyk socialist nations have formed here through the merging of each of these nations with other small ethnic groups close to them in terms of origin, language, culture and general life.

The future of a new historical community--the Soviet people--is also linked with the prospects for the development of the socialist nations and ethnic groups and their communist future. This commonality will obviously, even under communism, retain its multinational nature without acquiring the features of any new nation. Looking into the future, it may be supposed that with the expansion of the range of countries in which communism will be built, other, increasingly broad international communities will arise embodying the humanists' dream of mankind's fraternal unity.

CENTRAL COUNCIL OF TRADE UNIONS MEETS IN MOSCOW

LD282024 Moscow TASS in English 1550 GMT 28 Jul 81

[Text] Moscow, 28 Jul, TASS--The plenary meeting of the Central Council of Soviet Trade Unions opened in Moscow today. The meeting decided to convene the next congress of the Soviet trade unions on March 16, 1982 in Moscow. The Chairman of the Central Council Aleksey Shibayev who made a report on the matter said that at the time the Soviet trade unions united over 130 million people. More than 5,000 delegates would be elected to the forthcoming congress.

ALIYEV DISCUSSES KEY ISSUES AT WRITERS CONGRESS

WA291234 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 14 Jun 81 pp 1-2

[Speech by G.A. Aliyev, candidate of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, at 12 June Seventh Republic Writers Congress]

[Text] Dear Comrades!

One of the oldest, tested detachments of the Azerbaijan Soviet intelligentsia--the republic's writers--has assembled for its seventh congress. The attention of our community and the broad reading masses, who know, love and value the writers as the spokesmen of the thoughts and cherished aspirations of the people, the engineers of human souls and the party's loyal and combat assistants, is today focused on this important event. (stormy applause) On behalf of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee I warmly and cordially greet the republic writers congress and wish it fruitful work and all its participants new creative accomplishments, strong health and personal happiness. (stormy applause).

It is with a feeling of great joy that I convey to the Azerbaijan Writers Congress and, through it, to the entire intelligentsia of the republic cordial greetings and good wishes from Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. (stormy, prolonged applause).

We cordially welcome delegations of the USSR Writers Union and writers' organizations of Moscow, Leningrad and the fraternal republic. (applause). We regard your participation in the Azerbaijan writers congress, dear friends, as striking new testimony to the indissolubility of the blood ties of the spiritual kinship combining the national literatures of the fraternal peoples into the single, great multinational Soviet literature. (stormy applause)

The forum of Azerbaijan writers is illumined by the light of the ideas and designs of the Lenin party determined by its 26th congress. Our entire country is living and working under the influence of its decisions. And we are confident that a big literary discussion of the present and future of Azerbaijan's literature will be conducted by you entirely in accordance with the tasks put forward by the party congress.

The 26th congress inscribed splendid pages in the history of our party and the Soviet state and marked a new stage in the life of the society of mature socialism. Communists and all Soviet people have perceived Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's report at the congress as a document of creative Marxism-Leninism which has enriched revolutionary science and practice with new propositions and conclusions and as a combat program of struggle for the triumph of communist ideals.

The highest forum of Soviet communists summed up the results of the creative labor of the party and people in the 10th Five-Year Plan and throughout the 1970's, which were marked by a tremendous growth of the country's economic potential, a rise in the working people's material and cultural living standard, a further strengthening of the defense might of the USSR and the consolidation of its international influence and authority.

The past years confirmed with new force the correctness of our party's Leninist course and its domestic and foreign policy. (stormy applause) The congress developed into a moving demonstration of the unshakable unity of party and people, the inexhaustible potential of the socialist social system and Soviet people's close cohesion around the Leninist CPSU Central Committee headed by that outstanding Marxist-Leninist and unbending fighter for peace and communism, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. (stormy, prolonged applause)

The decisions of the congress, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's report and the inspiring plans and designs determined the ways and means of multiplying the Soviet Union's material and spiritual wealth in the 1980's. And each day which has elapsed since the congress provides increasingly new evidence of the wisdom of its ideas and decisions, which are

increasingly new evidence of the wisdom of its ideas and decisions, which are increasingly firmly capturing the mind of the masses and being embodied in their patriotic initiatives and innovatory undertakings and in selfless labor for the good of our motherland. The results of the first months of 1981 point strikingly and convincingly to precisely this. The country is on the march of the 11th Five-Year Plan, whose boundaries bring closer our communist future. (stormy applause)

We observe with profound satisfaction that our republic also has started the year well. The industrial and construction workers fulfilled the 5-month plans ahead of schedule in all the main indicators. All spring field work was completed successfully. The grain harvesting has begun, thousands of tons of vegetables are being shipped to Moscow and the biggest industrial centers of the country and the republic daily and the cotton growers and viticulturists are increasing the processing rate. Azerbaijan rural workers are fully resolved to mark the present year with record results in the production and procurement of all types of farming and animal husbandry products. (stormy applause)

Our economy's vigorous start implants confidence that not only the quotas but also the socialist pledges for 1981 will be unreservedly fulfilled and overfulfilled. (stormy applause) This has become a good tradition for us, and there is no doubt that it will be continued and developed in the 11th Five-Year Plan. (applause)

The multifaceted and purposeful activity of the CPSU Central Committee, Central Committee Politburo and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally serves as a high model of active, creative work on the practical implementation of the decisions of the congress. The growing wave of the labor enthusiasm and creative initiative of the masses is stimulated by the large-scale decisions and sociopolitical actions of the party Central Committee and the advice and instructions of Leonid Ilich.

With inexhaustible energy our party and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev are struggling persistently and consistently for the creation of favorable external political conditions for implementation of the plans of communist creativity. Love of peace is a fundamental attribute of the socialist state system. At all stages of the party's revolutionary activity the building of a new society has always been organically linked with the struggle for peace. This unity was confirmed at the stage of mature socialism in the practical implementation of the peace program formulated by the 24th and 25th CPSU Congresses. The peace initiatives and proposals put forward by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev in the development at the 26th congress and his speeches at the congress of Czechoslovak communists and in Kiev and Tbilisi are new testimony to the peace-loving nature of our Lenin Party's foreign policy. (stormy applause) This is a powerful appeal for peace and cooperation between peoples and it expresses the fundamental interests and cherished hopes of people of good will throughout the world.

You are well aware, comrades, with what splendid labor accomplishments the Azerbaijan people greeted their party's 26th congress. The republic fulfilled the 10th Five-Year Plan for growth rate of national income in 4 years. It increased 44 percent in the 5-year period instead of the planned 32 percent. The plan for the production of industrial and agricultural output was fulfilled in 4 years 2 1/2 months. Industrial production increased 47 percent compared with the planned 39 percent. The average annual gross agricultural product also increased 47 percent instead of the 21 percent envisaged by the plan.

Industrial production increased by a factor of 2.2 and gross agricultural output doubled in the 1970's as a whole. The relative significance of Azerbaijan's industrial output in the country's total industrial production increased 31 percent. In the 9th 5-Year Plan our republic's share of the increase in the USSR's gross agricultural product constituted 3.1 percent, but 6 percent in the 10th or had almost doubled. (applause)

The lofty poetry of everyday labor life is imprinted in these eloquent figures, and they concentrate the social and spiritual energy of the masses and their ardent endeavor to achieve more as quickly as possible in order to fully make up for what was let slip in the fifties and sixties. These figures are for us not simply indicators of the republic's dynamic economic growth but also testimony to the high awareness and organization of the communists and all working people. They are also important in that they embody our

people's newly acquired confidence in the rich potential and prospects of Azerbaijan's socioeconomic development and a high awareness of the republic's worthy contribution to the nationwide cause of building communism in the motherland of October. (stormy applause)

The results, experience and lessons of the seventies, which were collated comprehensively and in depth by the 30th Azerbaijan CP Congress, demand of men's of letters artistic interpretation on many levels. They need to be approached expansively for we see in them an indissoluble time link and the increased political and moral culture and truly Herculean spirit of our people. They express the boundless strength of the great international community of all the peoples of our motherland. They are illumined by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's words: "Azerbaijan is striding out vigorously!" which are filled with a clear faith in the talent and industriousness of the republic's people and which have inspired the republic's selfless labor. (stormy, prolonged applause)

And we are proud that these successes and achievements were appraised highly by the party and the state. The ahead-of-schedule fulfillment of the 10th 5-Year Plan quotas was crowned by the motherland's most illustrious award--a third Order of Lenin. (stormy applause) For the results of all-union socialist competition in 1980 and the 10th 5-Year Plan Soviet Azerbaijan was awarded the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee Red Banner for the 11th year in a row. (stormy applause)

The cherished lines in the Central Committee Report to the 26th CPSU Congress, which have entered the heart of every communist and worker in the republic, were the highest evaluation of the work of the Azerbaijan party organization and the patriotic feat of its people. (applause) We received with pride Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's words which resounded from the congress platform: "The Azerbaijan CP's activity in mobilizing the working people for the ahead-of-schedule fulfillment of the 10th 5-Year Plan quotas merits a positive evaluation." (stormy, prolonged applause) These words express the paternal attention and concern of the CPSU Central Committee for the republic party organization and its increased authority. The communists and working people of Azerbaijan have interpreted this evaluation as new evidence of the party's great trust and as an injunction to work even better, proceed unfailingly farther and achieve unfailingly more. This was the combat mood in which the republic's workers embarked on implementation of the decisions of the 26th congress.

The far-reaching plans for deeds to come in the eighth decade are close and comprehensible to Azerbaijan's workers. For the basis of them is the party's Leninist concern for the good and happiness of the people of labor and the burgeoning of the Soviet fatherland and each Soviet republic. And the working people of Azerbaijan with boundless love and gratitude link the implementation of these noble plans with the titanic activity of the Leninist CPSU Central Committee and the Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev. (stormy applause) Such, comrades, is the atmosphere of historical optimism and political enthusiasm in which the workers, kolkhoz members and intelligentsia of our republic are working together with all Soviet people. And there is no doubt that this invigorating atmosphere of creative labor and constant quest for new means and methods of an acceleration of our advancement will also be reflected in the work of the forum of Azerbaijan's writers. (applause)

The main question on your agenda is the tasks ensuing from the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, which are of fundamental significance for the further development of the Soviet country's artistic culture. The Central Committee Report to the 26th party congress emphasized the increasing role of literature and art in the development of mature socialism. The intellectual life of Soviet society is becoming increasingly diverse and rich. And, as the congress pointed out, undeniable credit here is due "our figures of culture and our literature and art." In the glorious 1970's Soviet men of letters revealed in their best works the most important facets of our way of life and the sources of the people's heroic accomplishments and created impressive canvases of popular life.

The congress mentioned the creative workers' undoubted successes in the creation of striking images of our contemporaries. "They move people, give rise to disputes and

force us to think about the present and the future," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said. "The party welcomes the civic fervor and irreconcilability with shortcomings inherent in the best works and art's active intervention in the solution of the problems being experienced by our society." These words of Leonid Ilich contain a high evaluation of the writer's art and an appeal for even more fruitful work, the promotion of life's burning problems, for acute questions not to be avoided and for increased ideological influence on people's minds and hearts.

The strength and felicity of multinational Soviet literature lie in the fact that it is inspired by high communist moral substance and that the wise will of the party is embodied in the people's historic deeds. The party has given artists great faith in man and his future and revealed the far-reaching prospects of social progress.

A tremendous influence on the intellectual life of Soviet society and the further establishment of the noble ideals of justice and goodness is being exerted by the scientific-theoretical and artistic-publicistic work of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. And inasmuch as men of letters are inclined to think in images, it may be said with complete justification that a Promethean fire of selfless love for people burns in each beat of the kind heart of Leonid Ilich, which has generously been given to the people. (stormy, prolonged applause)

This is how Soviet people have perceived the literary-historical trilogy "Malaya Zemlya," "Rebirth," and "The Virgin Land", which are astounding in their strength of spirit. Each line is imbued with profound respect and love for the ordinary soldiers and the humble workers, creating world history by the work of their hands. Marked by the profound imprint of the author's remarkable talent and his rich and multifaceted personality, the trilogy has exerted and is continuing to exert a growing influence on the development of all Soviet literature. And it may be said that this major epic work has given rise in Azerbaijan Soviet literature, as in all the national literatures of the fraternal peoples, to the surging wave which was mentioned with cordial acknowledgments in the Central Committee Report to the 26th congress. (applause) Millions and millions of people, including the masters of multinational Soviet culture, are finding new stimuli for their work and for the creation of new artistic values in Leonid Ilich's works. (stormy applause)

Comrades! Last spring the working people of our republic, together with all the peoples of the Soviet country, commemorated the 60th anniversary of the Azerbaijan SSR and the formation of the Azerbaijan CP. The jubilee celebrations were a remarkable demonstration of the outstanding successes of real socialism and developed into a true holiday of the friendship and fraternity of the USSR peoples and the triumph of the party's Leninist nationality policy.

Feeling the jubilee time in our hearts, each time we become increasingly deeply aware of the magnificence of the results of the path trodden by the Azerbaijani people in the years of Soviet power. One of these remarkable results is the spiritual revival of our people and the burgeoning of our national culture--socialist in content, international in spirit and character. The Azerbaijan creative intelligentsia's happy fate lies in its unshakable unity with the people and in its selfless service of the interests of the people and revolutionary ideals. And it is in this generous soil that the literature and art of Azerbaijan have reached the current artistic-aesthetic pinnacles and occupied a worthy place in the fraternal family of literatures of the USSR peoples. (stormy applause)

A special place in the history of Azerbaijan literature belongs to the 1970's--a time of the republic writers' and poets' great creative accomplishments and many talented men of letters entering the season of their maturity. All-union recognition of the most substantial works of Azerbaijan poetry, prose and drama is evidence that our literature is on the upswing. (applause) In a word, Azerbaijan's writers have arrived at their congress with major achievements. (stormy applause) It is also important to mention that there has been a marked galvanization in recent years of the creative life and public activity of the republic writers' organization. The activity of the union's leadership and its first secretary, now deceased, Imran Kasumov, people's writer of the republic, which contributed to the consolidation of the creative forces and was suffused with a concerned attitude toward the young literary shoots, merits approval. (applause)

The forms of the participation of figures of literature and art in Azerbaijan's socio-political life, in the accomplishment of urgent economic tasks and in the people's aesthetic education have become more diverse. The writers' strengthening cooperation with the labor collectives of the cities and villages and out-of-town sessions of the Writers Union Board are of mutual benefit. The men of letters' meetings with heroes of labor and their participation in the discussion of works of art have been of considerable benefit both to the craftsmen of the word themselves and to our workers. Annual Nizami, Sabir and Samed Burgun poetry festivals occupy an important place in the republic's cultural life.

The 1970's assumed the significance of a special stage for the Azerbaijan Writers Union. The profound, progressive socioeconomic and sociopolitical changes which occurred in the republic and the fundamental recuperation of the moral-psychological atmosphere were positively reflected in the development of literature and art and the increased ideological maturity and artistic skill of their creators.

The republic's literary forces occupied a correct, active position in the struggle developed by the Azerbaijan CP for an acceleration of the rate of economic development, a fundamental improvement in social-cultural building and a strengthening of discipline and order in all spheres of activity and in an uncompromising fight against shortcomings, negative phenomena and the antipodes of communist morality. (applause) And this produced salutory results for artistic creativity itself, brought it closer to life and made the writers immeasurably more keen-sighted.

A distinguishing feature of Azerbaijan literature of the 1970's was the very close attention of the writers, of both the younger and older generations, to the problems of man's morality and moral quest. There was heightened analytical attention paid to the everyday facts of reality on the part of literary current-affairs writing. The very dynamics of the social and spiritual changes in the republic "dispatched" a large group of Azerbaijan writers to the hottest areas of the creation of material and spiritual values, where the new relations are being shaped and new traditions established.

Following the best traditions of Azerbaijan classical and Soviet lyricism, our poetry has become firmly entrenched in the positions of active civicism. The poetical word is raising the deep-lying layers of social life increasingly boldly. Fresh breezes have touched our drama, literary-artistic criticism and literary history.

The achievements of the masters of culture have won extensive recognition. The honorary titles of people's writer, arts figure emeritus and culture worker emeritus have been conferred on many artists of different generations in recent years. Orders of the Soviet Union and USSR and republic state prizes have been bestowed on a number of men of letters. The high title of hero of socialist labor has been conferred on Suleyman Ragimov, Suleyman Rustam and Rasul Rza. (stormy applause) These awards contain a high evaluation of the creative labor of all Azerbaijan writers. And it is fully deserved. (applause) We note with gratitude that in the 9th and 10th 5-year plans the creators of spiritual values made a worthy contribution to the Azerbaijan people's remarkable accomplishments in all spheres of the republic's socioeconomic life and the strengthening of its cultural potential. (applause)

The processes occurring in contemporary Azerbaijan literature are important and significant: they entail something that is new, confirming in this way or the other regularities of development common for all Soviet literature. I would like to mention particularly the aspiration of the artists of the word to an increasingly complete coverage of reality, to the full-bloodedness of life and to the unadorned truth about people and the times. Works of art are increasingly often and increasingly profoundly portraying that which is basic and most essential which the people of the republic are experiencing and on which they are working. And the main thing is the increasingly persistent orientation toward the problems of raising a communist personality--the Lenin party's highest goal. In reflecting the objective requirements of our forward movement and long-term trends the writers are contributing to the further development of all Azerbaijan socialist culture.

Thus in speaking of the development of Azerbaijan literature in the last dec
conclude with every justification that it is on the right path. (stormy app

We are pleased that the republic writers organization has arrived at its latest congress organizationally reinforced, ideologically conditioned and monolithically rallied around the Communist Party and its Leninist Central Committee. (stormy applause)

The party organization and Azerbaijani CP Central Committee pay constant attention to the activity of the Writers Union and the development of the entire literary process in the republic on the basis of the eternally vital Leninist principles of party-mindedness and popular spirit. A positive part has been and continues to be played here by the decisions of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee plenum which discussed, in July 1979, the CPSU Central Committee decree "A Further Improvement in Ideological, Political Education," the material of an all-union scientific-practical conference in Baku on moral education and the "Friendship of the Peoples--Friendship of the Literatures" All-Union Creative Writers' Conference and a number of documents of the republic party organization. Constant concern is being displayed for an enhancement of the writer's civic authority and to ensure that literary-artistic creativity develop in the channel of the key problems of communist building.

Many concrete measures have been implemented in the republic aimed at the moral and material stimulation of creative work and the creation of favorable living and recreational conditions for the writers. A creative-work center was recently opened in a picturesque resort community on the shore of the Caspian, a stay in which will, we hope, contribute both to the creation of striking new works and the strengthening of the health of the masters of the artistic word. (applause)

We consider it our duty to express profound gratitude to the USSR Writers Union, its board and Georgiy Mokeyevich Markov, first secretary of the board, for the attention to and concern for the republic writers organization. (stormy applause) The republic's public values highly the fact that the USSR Writers Union performed its most important literary-political acts on the eve of the 25th and 26th CPSU Congresses--the Soviet Literature Festival and the All-Union "Friendship of the Peoples--Friendship of the Literatures" Conference--in Azerbaijan's capital--Baku. Close contacts with the country's Writers Union and its leadership and their constant support are a most important factor contributing to the success of the work of the republic writers' organization. (applause)

While giving what has been achieved its due we at the same time see many shortcomings and oversights in the activity of the Azerbaijan Writers Union and its party organization and the work of certain writers. We cannot be reconciled with the appearance of vapid, superficial prose, poetry and dramatic works taking refuge in the topicality of the subject matter. Vapid and artistically impoverished works give rise to readers' justified complaints. And it is precisely a lack of due exactingness and professional scrupulousness on the part of the creative organizations and critics which explains the publication and appearance on the stage, screen and on the air from time to time of books which are inadequate, of low artistic value and ideologically immature and stage presentations and motion pictures whose heroes are locked in a circle of trifling concerns. (applause) It is far from always, rather, more accurately, it is very rarely that complaints are leveled at a writer who has violated ethical standards by the union board or his comrades in the literary workshop.

The ways to solve fundamental creative problems and enhance the ideological-aesthetic level of works of art were determined by the 26th party congress and the CPSU Central Committee decree "A Further Improvement in Ideological, Political Education". Responsible tasks were set the republic's men of letters by the 30th Azerbaijan CP Congress.

The writer's word should be on a par with the people's cause--such was the party's appeal heard from the platform of the 26th CPSU Congress. The main subject of the artistic cognition of reality is contemporaneity. The main literary hero is the worker, kolkhoz member and intellectual, in a word, the builder of the new life, Soviet man. Our social mandate is such: Reveal by artistic resources the magnificence of the Communist Party and its organizing and directing role and the humanism of the Soviet system and mobilize the masses for the accomplishment of the key tasks and problems of the building of a new life.

An important sign of our times is the growth of society's spiritual requirements and the extension of the possibilities of literature's ideological-moral and aesthetic influence on millions and millions of people. Whence the increase in the political and social weight of the literary word. This places a huge responsibility on the writers and poets--conscripts at the forward edge of the building of a new society and new human relations. And it is very important that every artist realize what great a task this is--express his times in all their plentitude, recreate the dialectics of social development in artistic form and reveal its most important trends and regularities. Neither the embellishment of reality nor emphasis, exaggeration and the savoring of its negative aspects are permissible in this creative work. The dialectics of existence demand the dialectical reflection of reality. And actual reality is that by the will of the party and people a developed socialist society--the highest achievement of social progress--has been built in our country. (applause) Millions and millions of people, united in the single Soviet family, are accomplishing a heroic exploit daily, paving the way toward the communist future. Soviet man embodies the highest spiritual and moral qualities, and unity, cohesion, true equality, fraternity and justice prevail in our society. The Soviet way of life personifies the historical superiority of socialism over the world of capital and oppression. This is what the existing reality is--our Soviet reality. (applause)

At the same time the actual process of society's development proceeds through the surmounting of contradictions and in an acute struggle with the outmoded, negative aspects of life and with everything that we have come to call vestiges of the past and which stands in our way. We still encounter on this path manifestations of petit bourgeois morality, a philistine mentality, a consumerist attitude toward life, bureaucratism, indifference, callousness, embezzlers of public property, thieves, bribe-takers, careerists and other antipodes of communist morality and human vices. And this, of course, is also reality. But it does not characterize the main trends of our development and does not express the essence and prospects of Soviet society. Yet a most important task of the writer, if he has put his pen at the service of the people, is primarily to express the processes and phenomena determining the fate of social development. (stormy applause)

As far as negative phenomena are concerned, we have achieved a good deal in the struggle to eradicate them. But much remains to be done. It must be clearly recognized that this is a lengthy process and that it requires the mobilization of all spiritual and ideological-moral forces and resources. The 30th Azerbaijan CP Congress expressed the resolve of the communists and all working people of the republic to bring this struggle to complete victory. Our experience implants the confidence that all negative phenomena and vestiges of the past will unfailingly disappear from the face of our beautiful land. (stormy applause) And our fiction and poetry are called on to play an important part in this noble cause. In portraying in their works shortcomings, negative phenomena and vices the writers must boldly expose and debunk them and by the force of the literary word evoke derision of them, foster irreconcilability with all deviations from our standards, call for a decisive struggle and themselves display a most active position in life. (stormy applause) It is the writers' duty to show expressively and with great and, I would say, very great skill the prevailing positive side of our life, positive heroes and the process of active struggle against all phenomena alien to our society. And in all instances a class approach and high communist moral fiber should be the main content and the basis of the work of our writers. (stormy applause)

"Manifestations of a lack of progressive ideas, an undiscriminating philosophy of life and a departure from a precise class evaluation of individual historical events and figures are capable of damaging the work even of gifted people," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev emphasized in the report at the 26th CPSU Congress. "Our critics, literary journals and creative unions and, primarily, their party organizations must know how to correct those who slide to this side or the other. And, of course, act vigorously and high-mindedly in instances where works appear which disparage our Soviet reality. The party has not been and cannot be indifferent to the ideological thrust of our art." (stormy applause) The instructions of the 26th party congress should form the basis of the practical activity of the Azerbaijan Writers Union and be adopted by all the republic's creative forces. (applause)

The creation of a new world is also the creation of a new man. The further our society progresses along the path toward communism, the higher and more refined the criteria in accordance with which this creation must be accomplished become. The writer, poet and dramatist are called on to mount watch over the purity of these criteria, enrich the mutual relations of man and society and create the spiritual structure and moral world of the personality of the communist formation.

I believe we have every reason to expect the appearance of striking new works, novels, stories, poems and plays wherein the most important feature will be the theme of the poetry of labor and the main hero the worker and builder of communism. (stormy applause)

The people of labor of different classes and social groups, nations and nationalities and occupations and vocations are at the head of the great deeds. Life affords artists a tremendous variety of characters and situations. May images of the contemporary oilmen and metallurgists, grain and cotton growers, viticulturists and agronomists, soldiers and engineers, scientists, party workers and public figures enter our homes from the pages of your new books. The question is not, of course, who is chosen as the subject of the portrayal. The main thing is the depth and authenticity of the artistic image and the aesthetically realized truth of life. (applause)

The creation of a truly significant work demands of the artist not only great talent but also painstaking, intensive labor and the accumulation and profound interpretation of a vast amount of material of life. It is known that Samed Burgun wrote his work "The Standard-Bearer of the Age" in only a few days. When he was asked how he could have done it so quickly, Burgun replied: "...a few days plus my life." Plus a life given over entirely to poetical creativity and the aesthetic assimilation of reality. And in wishing writers success we do not mean facile achievements--facile works are short-lived. On the contrary, we wish our writers inspiration on a difficult, uncharted path, the path of creative quest and self-expression which alone can lead to genuine success. (applause)

For this reason it is not worth, I believe, giving advice on whom to write about and on what to write--this is a matter for the artist and his talent. But helping him determine the direction of the creative search and recognize the demands of the era and the command of the times--this we see as our party assignment. And we are confident that the 1980's will be marked by talented new works raising the most topical and burning problems. (applause) We are confident of this because being attuned to the party's social mandate and a lively response to the requirements of the day are traits of every genuine artist. We recall how the splendid Azerbaijan writer and dramatist Dzhafar Dzhabarly spoke about this at the First All-Union Soviet Writers Congress: "...A great attribute and an indicator of the strength and quality of the artist, writer and dramatist is his ability to select a theme which fires him and which simplifies for him the possibility of telling his reader what he sees and feels, what his era demands of him and what others have yet to notice or, if they have noticed, are unable to describe it. This is the so-called social mandate of the era."

We expect of writers the in-depth development of the most complex problems of communist education: formation of a scientific world outlook and the moral attributes of Soviet man and establishment of the principles and standards of the Soviet way of life.

It is impossible to exaggerate the role of literature in people's education and in the solution of the most important and complex problems of our society's development. Success in this work and success in the education of the new man is ensured, as the 26th CPSU Congress emphasized, only when it is based on the firm foundation of the party's socioeconomic policy. I would like in this connection to draw your attention to such an important problem as the fostering of an ability to make intelligent use of the material and spiritual potential of mature socialism. It is a question of the active, purposeful molding of reasonable individual interests and requirements. As the 26th congress pointed out, the party sees this as an important task of social policy. And literature has a responsible role in its accomplishment. The force of a talented work of art is such that it is capable of programming elevated spiritual requirements of entire generations. Do not the splendid examples of powerful influence on the minds and hearts of millions of people of the books of L. Tolstoy and M. Gorkiy, V. Mayakovskiy and A. Fadeyev, S. Burgun and Dzh. Dzhabarly and many other outstanding artists testify to this.

And, turning today to this great humanistic mission of literature, we expect of contemporary writers profound social-artistic studies of the processes of contemporary life and a revelation of the dialectics of general and personal interests and the rights and duties of the individual in the developed socialist society. In our society personal problems are in a state of organic interaction and interconnection with public problems. And it is not the duty of the writer to clearly and convincingly show their consistent solution ensures both the development of society and the development of the individual.

We see the accomplishment of these tasks and the development and propaganda of the principles of collectivism and the moral values of our society as a most important function of literature and art.

Comrades! Every artist is a son of his people and is responsible to its history. It is impossible to progress without relying on previous experience, just as it is impossible to create a new culture without having assimilated and adapted all the riches created by the talent and labor of preceding generations. History is a most powerful and effective means of education and the molding of minds and life positions. And it is the high civic duty of the writer, who is, it may be said, the chief guardian of national cultural values, to put the history of the people at the service of its contemporary culture.

It has to be said frankly that many striking pages of the history of socialist and communist building in Azerbaijan have yet to enjoy a fitting portrayal. The contribution of our republic's working people to the great victory of the Soviet people and the exploit of the illustrious Baku oilmen in the Great Patriotic War has been inadequately illustrated in Azerbaijan literature. Nor have many stages of Azerbaijan's prerevolutionary history been recreated artistically.

Ardent revolutionary themes should resound on a high note in our writers' work. The characters of splendid revolutionaries are an inexhaustible source of inspiration. The craftsmen of the word are called on to create works which tell of those who gave their lives for the triumph of the revolution and for the establishment of Soviet power in Azerbaijan. The motherland of Nizami and Fizuli, Khagani and Nasimi, Akhundov and Mamedkulizade and Uzeir Gadzhibekov and Mamed Said Ordubady expects of its contemporary writers and poets striking historical canvases and the creation of a gallery of the outstanding figures of the history, culture and science of Azerbaijan. The writer's profession is related to the mission of the chronicler. And may you be inspired on this difficult path by the splendid example of the work of Samed Burgun, who created in his immortal drama "Vagif" a historical portrayal of the great Azerbaijan poet and presented a picture of the sociopolitical life of that era with amazing authenticity. (stormy applause)

I would like to stress that works of literature recreating the characters of historical persons and portraying the most important periods of our history must be written on a very high level. These are very important and, let us be blunt, difficult subjects. And only artists of great talent and high intellect are capable of handling them. Therefore, before embarking on the creation of works on a historical subject, the man of letters is obliged to make his forces and potential commensurate and perform a great deal of painstaking preparatory work.

The Azerbaijan CP Central Committee pays great attention to the study and propaganda of the undying work of the classical authors of Azerbaijan literature. The special Central Committee decrees adopted in recent years alone "Measures To Improve the Study, Publication and Propaganda of the Works of the Classical Authors of Fiction and Poetry," "Measures To Improve the Study, Publication and Popularization of the Literary Heritage of the Great Azerbaijan Poet and Thinker Nizami Gyandzhevi" and "Increased Study of the Creative Legacy of the Azerbaijan Poet-Educator Mirza Shafi Vazekh" testify to this. (applause) The task is to organize the practical fulfillment of these long-term documents, create scientific and research-artistic works, giftedly analyze our classical inheritance and help people assimilate these spiritual riches.

A most important source of the creative forces and inspiration of Azerbaijan writers and poets is the international unity of multinational Soviet literature. Azerbaijan literature is an inseparable component of the single multinational Soviet literature.

This unity is an eternally living source of the burgeoning and mutual enrichment of the spiritual culture of the peoples.

Multinational Soviet literature is the fruit of the friendship and fraternity of the USSR peoples and a splendid result of the wise Leninist nationality policy. The true nucleus and center of attraction of the international artistic community is Russian Soviet literature. Representing a pinnacle of the Russian people's creative genius, Russian literature has always generously sown the seeds of the friendship and fraternity of the peoples and has exerted and continues to exert a tremendous influence on the development of all the national cultures of the fraternal peoples. The inheritrix of the greatest artistic values and humanist traditions, Russian Soviet literature represents the highest achievement of the ideological and artistic maturity of developed socialism and a high model of socialist realism. (stormy applause) As at all stages of socialist and communist building, turning to the very rich ideological-moral and artistic experience of Russian culture and literature is today an indispensable condition of Azerbaijan literature's further successful development. Constantly deriving lessons of craftsmanship from the creators of classical and contemporary Russian literature and making skillful use of its riches is a salutory path of a refinement of our national literature and its fertilization with international achievements and world artistic experience. Imbibing everything of value born of progressive Russian artistic thought, taking it as a model for literary quest and daring and thereby making one's worthy contribution to enriching our people's spiritual treasure house--this is a principal task of all Azerbaijan culture. (stormy applause)

As every year, the Pushkin Poetry Festival was held in the country; it once again strikingly expressed the nationwide love for the light of Russian poetry and a coryphaeus of world literature. The Pushkin Festival is a fine symbol of Russian literature's international mission, and may his genius always illumine the creative quest and accomplishments of all the masters of our multinational culture. (applause)

It is the honorary and crucial mission of Azerbaijan Soviet literature to constantly strengthen the bonds of friendship of the fraternal literatures and promote their further rapprochement. We attach fundamental sociopolitical significance to this area of your activity for the friendship of literatures is a powerful means of the unity of the peoples which expresses their profound spiritual kinship. Constantly developing this friendship and developing and extending the peoples' literary ties means working for the future of our entire great Soviet culture. (stormy applause)

The 1970's were marked by the extensive development of the diverse forms of the spiritual contacts of the fraternal peoples and an intensive exchange of artistic values. The RSFSR, Ukrainian and Uzbek culture festivals and the Georgian and Armenian literature and art festivals in Azerbaijan, which were held on a high political and ideological-artistic level, contributed to this.

Azerbaijan's masters of culture presented creative accounts in the Ukraine, Uzbekistan and the republics of the Trans-Caucasus. The unforgettable Soviet Literature Festival in Azerbaijan on the eve of the 25th CPSU Congress, which developed into a nationwide holiday of Soviet culture and its international unity, is imprinted in our memory forever.

As practice has shown, such large-scale literary-political and cultural acts become a powerful stimulus to artistic creativity and a fruitful exchange of aesthetic experience.

New corroboration of this was the "Friendship of the Peoples--Friendship of the Literatures" All-Union Writers' Conference which was held on the eve of the 26th CPSU Congress in Baku. The conference's significance went beyond the purely literary framework. Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's cordial greetings addressed to the participants in this conference resounded as an ardent appeal to the figures of culture for the assertion of the ideals of socialist internationalism and Soviet patriotism and an active struggle for peace and the happiness of the people of labor. The conference collated the experience of the artistic cooperation of our country's fraternal peoples. It scientifically substantiated the main areas of the development of the great friendship of the literatures of the fraternal peoples. We regard the holding of this representative conference in Azerbaijan's capital as evidence of the attention to and respect for the creative labor of our republic's people and the achievements of their literature and entire multifaceted culture. (applause)

A topical task of the republic writers' organization is an in-depth creative interpretation of the material of this conference and its extensive practical use in the international education of the working people, particularly the creative intelligentsia.

The 26th CPSU Congress put forward the task of a further intensification of work on education of the working people in a spirit of Soviet patriotism and socialist internationalism. Constantly multiplying his contribution to this noble cause is the sacred duty of every writer, poet and man of letters. (applause)

Azerbaijan socialist literature in the 1970's made a considerable contribution to the development of Soviet literature. And it is very important that the republic's masters of poetry and prose, true to the illustrious international traditions of Azerbaijan culture, unswervingly develop and strengthen creative relations with the great Russian literature and the literatures of all the country's fraternal peoples. (stormy applause)

The Seventh USSR Writers Congress will begin shortly. And we are confident that the discussion thereat of the tasks put forward by the party and the decisions which it will arrive at will enrich the life of the writers' organization of the country, including that of our republic, and make it even fuller, more purposeful and ideologically more profound. We warmly wish the Soviet Writers Congress successful and fruitful work. (stormy applause)

Comrades! An increasing role in the diverse processes of the burgeoning and rapprochement of the fraternal literatures is being performed by mutual translations. This is a powerful means of the mutual cognition and mutual enrichment of the national cultures of great sociopolitical significance. It should be noted that much has been done in the republic in this sphere. The works of L. Tolstoy and A. Pushkin, M. Lermontov and A. Cherkhov, M. Gorkiy and V. Mayakovskiy, A. Tvardovskiy and M. Sholokhov, G. Markov and V. Kozhevnikov, A. Fadeyev and B. Polevoy, A. Chakovskiy and N. Tikhonov and many others have been translated into Azerbaijani. But there are also many unsolved problems in this sphere. I wish primarily to draw your attention to elements of spontaneity in this work. The publishing houses lack a considered, long-term plan of the selection and publication in Azerbaijani of world and Russian classics and the works of Soviet literature. Translations of the works of Azerbaijan classical and contemporary literature into Russian are not planned on a long-term basis. There is a manifest shortage of highly skilled translators. Incidentally, no one has yet embarked in earnest on the organization of the training and retraining of highly skilled professional translators. And the available translator forces are still disconnected. The quality of translations of fiction and poetry remains a serious problem.

Yet the requirements of our republic's social and spiritual development and the interests of the further growth of Azerbaijan socialist culture demand a fundamental improvement in the entire business of translations of sociopolitical literature and fiction and poetry. Comrades from the republic Writers Union and the State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants and Book Trade should evidently give thought to concrete organizational forms of leadership of the translators' activity. It is essential that the leadership of the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education and the Azerbaijan State University provide for the specialization of students of the Faculty of Journalism in different areas of translation activity and enhance the quality of their training. As broad a range of creative workers as possible should participate in the solution of these problems.

I would like to remind you of the words of Samed Burgun, who gave the best years of his life to a translation of A.S. Pushkin's brilliant "Yegeniy Onegin": "I would like Pushkin's spirit and his characters to be closer to Azerbaijanis and for the Azerbaijani to love and revere Tat'yana as he loves and reveres the image of Leyla." (applause) Our best literary forces should undertake this great and noble mission of the creative translator.

Developing the traditions of the Soviet translatorial school, the task is to ensure that the republic writers' organization reinforce creative contacts with the Russian masters of translation and with the translators of all the fraternal republics and foreign countries whose progressive literature is assisting the common struggle for the

revolutionary transformation of the life of our planet and for peace and social progress. Opportunities for the systematic publication of progressive literature should be sought for this purpose.

Attaching fundamental significance to these questions, the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee intends to specially examine the state of translation work in the republic and adopt the corresponding measures for its fundamental improvement. (applause)

Russian plays an important part in the strengthening of the creative ties of the literature of the peoples of our country and in the processes of their mutual influence and mutual enrichment. With the help of Russian the works of the masters of the national literatures are disseminated and recognized throughout the country and beyond. We speak with profound gratitude today of Russian writers' great services with respect to translations of works of Azerbaijan literature into Russian. (stormy applause) This creative friendship and these good traditions need to be developed and reinforced.

Our writers' profound mastery of Russian arises as a very important task in this connection. It is a question of our republic's writers being able to make fuller use in creating works in their own language of the tremendous richness of the Russian language and Russian and all Soviet literature.

Language interconnections are always useful, particularly for the craftsmen of the artistic word. They open great creative possibilities, including possibilities in such an important business as translation into Russian of works of our national literature. It is necessary to promote Azerbaijan-Russian bilingualism in every possible way. We are sure that this will produce rich fruit and big artistic achievements.

Language is the great wealth of a people. The progress of spiritual culture is impossible without a burgeoning of the literary language. Soviet power and the Leninist nationality policy have created exceptionally favorable conditions for the true flowering of the Azerbaijan language. (stormy applause) And in the years of Soviet power it has reached unprecedented heights and become a diversely developed language of contemporary poetry and prose, science and technology and business correspondence and active sociopolitical life. (applause) We may say with complete confidence that throughout our centuries-long history the Azerbaijan language has never been so rich or enjoyed such authority and recognition. (applause) But the higher the level of culture and science and the more impetuous the pace of life, the greater the need for concern to be displayed for the refinement, development and enrichment of the language and the broadening of its vocabulary. And this is a most important task of all men of letters and the Writers Union of the republic. It is necessary to display constant concern for the purity of the Azerbaijan literary language and the oral culture of the masses. We must prevent the pollution of our language with jargon and dialect expressions. The writer must be the legislator of the literary standard of language and the culture of speech. Unfortunately, there are men of letters who are not responding to these requirements. Furthermore, not only the conversational speech of certain writers but also the language of their works are far from perfection. (animation in the hall; applause) Particular demands in this connection need to be made of press, radio, television, stage and motion picture workers and lecturers and teachers. I hope that these problems will find a practical solution in your creative activity.

Comrades! I would like to touch on one further question. Men of letters from South Azerbaijan are working fruitfully in the republic Writers Union. The creative union's leadership must pay constant attention to them and widely propagandize their works in the republic and beyond. It is necessary to give thought in general to strengthening literary relations with South Azerbaijan and the development of broad contacts along the entire front of culture and spiritual creativity and share with our fellow writers the wealth of artistic-aesthetic experience which we have accumulated. (applause)

The contemporary literary-artistic process is inconceivable without the active and useful work of critics and literary experts, who are called on to analyze in depth and collate the intricate and, at times, contradictory processes in our artistic life. We have addressed these questions repeatedly. And although the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee decree on questions of literature, the newspaper ADABIYYAT VE INDZHESENET

and the results of the "Friendship of the Peoples--Friendship of the Literatures" Creative Writers Conference has stimulated the development of literary-artistic criticism in the republic, a marked expansion of the horizons of critical thought has, nonetheless, not yet occurred. Considerable and, I would say, fundamental work has to be done here. The tasks of Azerbaijan literary history and criticism are wide-ranging and manifold. It is essential to strengthen their role as a means of the formation of social artistic-aesthetic tastes and of the struggle against vapidity, stagnation and slapdash work in art and alien views.

Literary criticism is called on to nurture the creative workers and establish the principles of socialist realism in their activity. Constructive criticism helps the artist to see and show in dialectical unity all aspects of life and reflect more strikingly and more poignantly the struggle between good and evil and the positive and the negative.

The authority of the critical word is largely determined by the objectiveness and impartiality of the criticism. Strictness and professional scrupulousness in combination with benevolence--this is how literary criticism should be. The scrupulousness of its appreciation must be independent of the rank, title and past merits of those to whom it is addressed and, even more, free of the influence of personal sympathies and antipathies. (applause) Only then will criticism be capable of successfully performing the functions entrusted to it by society.

The literary organs of the Writers Union--the journals AZERBAYDZHAN, LITERATURNYY AZERBAYDZHAN, ULDUZ and GRAKAN ADERBEDZHAN and the newspaper ADABIYYAT VE INDZHESENET--are called on to play a big part in propaganda of the achievements of contemporary Azerbaijan literature and the classical heritage and the increased efficacy of literary-artistic criticism and translation. They must create the most favorable, equal conditions for illustrating the work of all writers, the free discussion of creative problems, critiques and a high-minded analysis of works of literature. The journals should contribute more actively to the development of the literary process, rally men of letters around them, raise topical questions of literary history and theory on their pages and propagandize the artistic-aesthetic achievements of Soviet literature.

A most important task of the republic Writers Union is concern for the future of Azerbaijan literature. This is primarily concern for the influx of fresh forces into literature and for the revelation and fostering of young talents. It is essential to support to the utmost the literary youth's lively interest in present-day problems and the solution of the most urgent social and artistic problems and to help it correlate its creative aspirations with the requirements of actual reality and the high goals of our society.

Shaping a Marxist-Leninist world outlook of the young masters of the world is inseparable from a further strengthening of ties among all generations of Azerbaijan men of letters and the ideological-artistic quest of all our literature. The continuity of the generations is impossible without the torch of ideological conviction. And the literary veterans of our republic have a special responsibility to ensure that this torch be passed on to talented and dependable hands. To be in a state of incessant quest--this is the privilege of the creative youth, and it is inherent in many artists who are just starting out. But no one is insured against mistakes and blunders on this difficult path. The Writers Union, experienced men of letters and literary critics should display greater tolerance of the shortcomings of this young author or other and tactfully correct him and help develop his capabilities. (stormy applause) The task is to constantly nurture a creative replacement shift, combining the maximum exactingness and high-minded scrupulousness with profound respect for it and to create all the conditions to ensure that the young artists embark more boldly on the realization of significant ideological-artistic plans, be more rapid in their professional growth and involve themselves more actively in social life. (applause) It is also necessary to raise the young people in a spirit of profound respect for the literary heritage and the work of masters of older generations and caution them against conceit and pretentions. (applause)

Soviet literature is the most progressive phenomenon in world culture. It occupies leading positions in the struggle for communism. And this means that every writer must

feel and recognize himself to be a conscript at the forward edge of the struggle against all the enemies of socialism and the defenders of the bourgeois system and way of life. It is his duty to constantly expose the ideology of imperialism and the intrigues of the enemies of peace and social progress and actively oppose anticommunist propaganda. The battle of ideas which has developed in the world arena has been complicated and exacerbated recently in connection with the sharp deterioration in the international situation. Socialism's historical offensive is causing the frenzied resistance of world reaction. The ideological struggle is being employed increasingly often by the class enemy for subversive purposes and developing into open attempts at ideological sabotage.

The ideologists of imperialism are waging a propaganda war of unprecedented scale which is aimed at discrediting the achievements of real socialism and shaking the ideological-moral abutments of our society. All this increases writers' responsibility for the effectiveness of the ideological struggle being conducted by our party and for the efficacy of counterpropaganda.

The ideological-moral health of our society, particularly the younger generation, depends to a considerable extent on the extent to which our ideological struggle is aggressive and how the attempts to impose on Soviet people the moral values of bourgeois society are neutralized. And it is the crucial task of our writers to be active participants in the struggle against bourgeois ideology, successfully carry out the mission of ambassador plenipotentiary of Soviet culture in the world arena and contribute in all their work to the strengthening of the ideological-moral positions of mature socialism, the moral education of the working people and the molding in each citizen of the republic of the proud feeling of membership of the country which was the first in history to pave for all mankind the way toward communism. (stormy applause)

Comrades! We have touched on just a few of, from our viewpoint, the most important and fundamental problems of literary creativity at the current stage of our society's development ensuing from the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress. Rallying and targeting the masters of the word toward implementation of the party's designs is the writers' organization's honorary and responsible task. You have much to do to further strengthen organizational principles in the union's activity and in an increase in its role and responsibility for the state of the literary process and all artistic creativity in the republic and to ensure that every writer occupy a really active position in life and serve as an example to the readers in all his work and actions. (applause)

It is essential to refine the style and methods of work of the union board secretariat and raise and resolve questions of literary life in good time. A spirit of collegiality and a genuine approach and an atmosphere in which everyone may express his thoughts and doubts should reign in the activity of the writers' organization. (stormy applause) It is necessary to make more active use of a proven weapon of our society--criticism and self-criticism. We hope that this party principle will also be reflected in the work of your congress. (applause)

We recently met almost all members of the Writers Union at the opening of the creative-work center in Shuvelyany. I said then in conversation and I repeat now that such meetings provide us with much that is useful for an improvement in party leadership of the activity of the creative organizations. We have drawn for ourselves the appropriate conclusions from the exchange of opinions, but you also must do the same. It will evidently be expedient to extensively discuss the questions raised at the meeting in the Writers Union and to do this in depth and with a sense of full responsibility. And yourselves resolve everything within the union's competence, while we will, as always, render the necessary assistance. (applause)

The Azerbaijan CP Central Committee is confident that the new board which you will elect will cope honorably with the tasks entrusted to it and achieve new and even greater successes in the organizing and creative activity of the Azerbaijan Writers Union. (stormy applause)

Comrades! By dint of their very nature the fiction and prose and art of socialist realism must be ahead of their age for they can reach expanses which are sometimes inaccessible even to science. It is the writers' duty to put at the service of the

people the inexhaustible potential of the artistic cognition of existence and the spiritual elevation of the man of labor. Being a true and active assistant of the party in the building of communism is a truly fortunate and honorary obligation. (stormy applause) And we cordially wish for the figures of Azerbaijan literature to be worthy of this high destiny and create gifted works, which in our country are national property. (stormy applause) We are confident that the seventh congress and the entire subsequent activity of the Azerbaijan Writers Union will serve the successful accomplishment of the big and complex tasks set artistic creativity by the 26th congress of the Lenin Party. (stormy, long-lasting applause; all rise)

MVD MINISTER ON GEORGIAN MILITIA ANNIVERSARY

WA290700 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 27 Jun 81 p 2

[Speech by Army Gen N.A. Shchelokov, minister of internal affairs of the USSR, on 60th anniversary of Georgian militia]

[Text] Dear Comrades!

Today is a glorious jubilee in the republic's revolutionary history--the 60th anniversary of the militia of Soviet Georgia. Permit me first of all on behalf of the Soviet Union's MVD and on behalf of all the country's internal affairs authorities to convey warm friendly greetings and congratulations to the republic's militia officials.

Permit me also to carry out my assignment and convey congratulations on the holiday and good wishes from Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev.

This is a common holiday for the republic's working people and a glorious date in the history of the development of the country's internal affairs authorities. In commemorating this date we are familiarizing ourselves again and again with the memorable events of the revolutionary victory of Great October and, at the same time, discussing today's practical matters, which are closely and inseparably connected with the ideas, decisions and plans of the historic 26th CPSU Congress.

It is these decisions which determine the entire life and labor rhythm of the present day and the development outlook of our Soviet country.

A month ago here, in Tbilisi, there were striking and impressive celebrations in honor of the 60th anniversary of Soviet power and the formation of the Georgian Communist Party. Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, delivered a profound speech of Leninist wisdom at the ceremonial session. This speech is new evidence of the Leninist party's constant concern for lasting peace for the peoples of the world and for the prosperity of our motherland and serves as a specific action program for Georgia's workers in fulfillment of the historic decisions of the 26th party congress.

The extensive and capacious program demand of the party congress--"All in the Name of Man, All for the Good of Man"--embraces all aspects and all facets of an improvement in our Soviet way of life and mature socialism.

The sum of evaluations, conclusions and demands of the congress represents our party science of winning, enriching and perfecting the gains of developed socialism and persistently and skillfully building communism. Each of us is aware that the decisions of the congress and its thoughts and ideas have given us greater height and depth and made us wiser and more far-seeing. Both our achievements and unsolved problems are more evident and stand out in greater relief in the light of the decisions of the congress.

The clearly designated areas of a further strengthening of law, order and legality serve as a component of the constructive economic, sociopolitical and ideological program formulated by the congress. The increased scale and complexity of the tasks of communist building and the high congress boundaries raise immeasurably the demands made on the level of production, social and civic discipline, the moral atmosphere of our entire l[illegible] and social life and man's behavior in society and everyday living.

In the socialist social division of labor, the party, state and Soviet people have assigned the most important role in the strengthening of legality, law and order and public safety to the law enforcement and internal affairs authorities.

We have embarked on the 11th 5-Year Plan enriched with solid experience of law enforcement activity. The foundation of this experience was laid by the party and the state in documents of great party and political significance and in new laws. These are, primarily, the USSR Constitution, the legislative decisions of 1977 and the subsequent enforcement of legislation in accordance with the Constitution and the August (1979) decision of the CPSU Central Committee. By the entire course of a great deal of practical work the internal affairs authorities of the country, including the internal affairs authorities of Soviet Georgia, have been prepared for accomplishing the even more crucial tasks put forward by the 26th CPSU Congress.

The Georgian militia is a dependable combat detachment of the country's internal affairs authorities unswervingly implementing the policy of the Communist Party and the Soviet state and sharply and selflessly protecting the working people's rights and legitimate interests.

"It is known everywhere in our country," Leonid Ilich Brezhnev said, "that Georgia is a beautiful part of the world where an openhearted people live who have since time immemorial valued human nobility, inspired labor, martial valor and loyalty in friendship." It is now 200 years that community of historical destiny has closely linked Russia and Georgia. The progressive trends of this great community have strengthened and developed and a community of the working people's class interests has grown to maturity in this time. This unity of fate and the historical prospect of victory in the class struggle and in the struggle for communism have been cemented by Marxist-Leninist teaching, the Leninist party and Great October.

The Georgian working people took to the Leninist revolutionary ideas of October with mind and heart and won soviet power in an acute class struggle. The illustrious Georgian militia made an appreciable heroic contribution to this struggle. S. Ordzhonikidze and F. Makharadze, M. Tskhakaya and S. Gegechkori, M. Orekhelashvili and B. Kvirkveliya and M. Kakhiani and G. Kartvelishvili, outstanding figures of the Communist Party and government of Soviet Georgia, were at its source.

Part of the very flesh of its people, in close alliance with the broad working people's masses and under the party's leadership, the Soviet Georgian militia waged a selfless struggle for the establishment of the new socialist relations.

The exploits of the militia workers on the fronts of the Great Patriotic War and in the rear will remain forever in the people's memory. Hundreds of Georgian militia workers were awarded orders and medals for the heroism and valor they displayed. Its illustrious sons, Battalion Commander Galaktion Razmadze and Vladimir Esebua, fighter of the legendary 18th Army, were awarded the high title of Hero of the Soviet Union. Murman Dzhaparidze was a full bearer of the Order of Glory.

I was directly connected at the North Caucasus Front in the war years with the combat operations of the 276th, 392d and 414th Georgian rifle divisions. These were valorous and stanch warriors who performed difficult combat assignments with honor. I recall what rejoicing seized our front's fighters and commanders at the start of 1943 on hearing that the national flag of the Soviet Union was fluttering on the snowy peak of Elbrus.

The enemy was thrown out of the mountain passes and foothills of the Caucasus. The enemy was driven out of our motherland and crushed. This was a great exploit of the warriors and workers of the rear and an exploit of the fraternity and friendship of the peoples of our Soviet motherland and the Communist Party--the organizer and inspiration of this great victory. We pay a tribute of profound respect to all who forged this victory at the front and in the rear. I ask you to honor the shining memory of all our comrades who fell in battles and in performance of their duty.

The Great Patriotic War began exactly 40 years ago. Can our people and the generation which experienced this war forget all the force and magnificence of the nationwide exploit, the heroism and courage of the war years and this great victory of the Soviet people over Hitlerite fascism? No, they cannot and must not forget, in order to prevent a new war. An appeal to the parliaments and peoples to preserve peace again sounded from the platform of the USSR Supreme Soviet. Bellicose imperialism is currently persistently brandishing death-dealing weapons. But it is impossible to speak to us from a position of strength. "If necessary," Leonid Ilich Brezhnev said, "we will find imposing means to protect our interests."

In the postwar 5-year plans the Soviet Georgian militia has performed its duty selflessly and entered the 1980's fully armed with practical experience, professional training and service maturity.

The years of active implementation of the CPSU Central Committee decree "The Organizing and Political Work of the Georgian CP's Tbilisskiy Gorkom To Fulfill the Decisions of the 24th CPSU Congress," which was exceptionally important for the republic, represented a great and crucial practical school in their party, social-legal and ideological-moral significance.

This decree determined the arterial directions of activity with respect to the struggle against all kinds of negative antisocial phenomena alien to socialism.

Carrying out the demands of the republic party organization and government, the Georgian internal affairs authorities implemented a broad set of preventive and operational measures to step up the struggle against infringements of the law, while displaying sharpness and a class-political approach in the evaluation of negative phenomena. And it may be said with confidence today that the Georgian militia is successfully performing the set assignments under the demanding guiding leadership of the Georgian CP Central Committee.

Organizational measures to strengthen the leading services of the internal affairs bodies have been implemented in recent years. A stable and skillful professional nucleus of masters of their work has been created here. A great deal of work is being performed on developing the patrolling-point duty and duty officer service and raising the standard of their work.

The personnel of the internal affairs bodies have been strengthened considerably. A large detachment of communists and Komsomol members was channeled into work in the militia following a decision of the Georgian CP Central Committee.

All this is creating the necessary conditions for a successful fight against infringements of the law and for a strengthening of public order everywhere.

Your achievements, comrades, are the result of constant, demanding and concerned attention to the activity of the internal affairs bodies on the part of the republic party organization and the Georgian CP Central Committee and its Bureau and the personal attention of Comrade Eduard Amvrosiyevich Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee. This attention imposes deep obligations and serves as a guarantee of success in such an acute and complex sphere of socioeconomic, ideological-educational, and moral-legal tasks as the surmounting of crime and its causes and the elimination of negative antisocial phenomena from our life.

The party, the socialist state and the Soviet people have entrusted the Soviet militia with a high and responsible position in an acute area of communist building and the struggle for the new man.

Implacability toward antisocial manifestations is formed primarily by world-outlook, political and class education in all areas of difficult militia work. Undoubtedly, under the conditions of mature socialism the purveyors of negative phenomena are no longer, f course, classes or some social group or other even. They are individual purveyors of philistine, bourgeois and ownership morality and mentality. This is not a socioeconomic but a social-moral category: hooligans and speculators, bribe-takers and thieves and

parasites and embezzlers. But the danger of these phenomena is extraordinarily great. They are the more alien, the further our advance toward communism. Struggle against such ugly phenomena is a party, state and social matter. This is the conclusion which ensues directly from Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's report at the 26th CPSU Congress.

A class approach and a political evaluation are acutely necessary in the fight against phenomena alien to socialism and their purveyors. It is essential that each officer display everywhere and in all things high class awareness, political vigilance, ideological stanchness and party-minded perspicacity and be fully aware of the high professional responsibility for the results of his work.

The demand for unbroken observance of socialist legality increases immeasurably under the conditions of developed socialism. The militia is vested with great authority, and it derives the force of this authority from the law and from a devotion to duty and justice. It is this which strengthens the support and respect of the population.

Precise and unswerving implementation of the laws by everyone everywhere--this is how the party puts the matter. Not one guilty party should escape liability, and not one innocent party should suffer an infringement of his rights. This is how the class will of the people is expressed in law.

Unbroken observance of socialist legality and the high standard of the struggle for legality--these are most important party and state criteria of an evaluation of the personnel of the internal affairs organs and the results of their training. The entire style and content of work in each component of the internal affairs bodies must be imbued with the highest respect for the Soviet citizen and constant concern for the protection of the interests of society and the state and the legitimate rights of the Soviet worker.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev emphasized in his report at the congress that professional knowledge in our workers should be underpinned with civic courage, incorruptibility and justice. All these moral and volitional categories--those of honor, duty, justice, courage and stanchness--must be at the forefront throughout the system of the training and education of the personnel. This is a most important party commandment to each officer of the internal affairs authorities, to whom the responsible position of ensuring public safety has been entrusted.

The party demands that the fight against crime be stepped up and that it be decisive and uncompromising. The work of the internal affairs authorities must be as efficient as possible at all levels in order that no one cloud the tranquillity of Soviet workers' labor and recreation, that no one encroach on public good and the interests of society and the state protected by law and that the honor, dignity and rights of the worker and Soviet citizen be protected in all instances.

It is our duty and our obligation to persistently fulfill the requirements of the party and the people with respect to the most efficient exposure and investigation possible of every crime. In the society of developed socialism, labor and labor alone and its quantity and quality serve as the criterion for the distribution of material and other benefits. Our work is closely connected with implementation of this principle. It is well known how acutely the question of the struggle against parasitism and unearned income was posed at the congress. The efficacy of this work should be raised by an awareness of the entire acuteness of these social, economic and legal problems.

The strength of the Soviet militia consists of the all-around training and high skills of our personnel. Our militia professionalism should be extraordinarily high and as efficient as possible everywhere and in all things. It has to be said plainly that the republic party organization generously furnishes the Georgian internal affairs authorities with a wealth of innovatory experience of law enforcement activity and a truly comprehensive approach to the accomplishment of these tasks.

The attention of the country's internal affairs authorities has always been attracted by the Georgian militia's instructive experience in the study and use of public opinion and scientific sociology in the prevention of infringements of the law. Many real experts

CSA ISSUES 6-MONTH ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE FIGURES

PM281206 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Jul 81 pp 1-2

[USSR Central Statistical Administration report: "Labor Step of the 5-Year Plan: On the Results of Fulfillment of the State Plan for the USSR's Economic and Social Development in the first 6 months of 1981"--capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] THE WORKING PEOPLE OF THE SOVIET UNION, IMPLEMENTING THE 26TH CPSU CONGRESS DECISIONS, HAVE LAUNCHED SOCIALIST COMPETITION FOR THE SUCCESSFUL FULFILLMENT OF THE TARGETS FOR THE FIRST YEAR OF THE 5-YEAR PLAN AND FOR IMPROVED WORK EFFICIENCY AND QUALITY AND HAVE ENSURED FURTHER GROWTH OF THE ECONOMY AND OF THE PEOPLE'S WELL-BEING IN THE FIRST 6 MONTHS OF 1981.

I. Industry

The 6-month plan FOR THE TOTAL VOLUME OF OUTPUT AND LABOR PRODUCTIVITY GROWTH WAS FULFILLED.

The INCREASE IN PRODUCTION compared with the corresponding period last year totaled 3.4 percent. The figures for individual sectors of industry are quoted below:

	Volume of Production in First 6 Months of 1981 as Percentage of First 6 Months of 1980
Power industry	102
Fuel industry	102
Ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy	100.8
Chemical and Petrochemical Industry	105
Machine building and metalworking	106
Timber, woodworking and pulp and paper industry	103
Construction materials industry	102
Light industry	103
Food industry	100.8
Production of cultural and everyday goods and household appliances	106

LABOR PRODUCTIVITY increased 2.6 percent. This accounted for almost four-fifths of the increase in production. The PRIME COST of industrial output fell, and PROFITS increased.

The fulfillment of the plan for the total volume of output and rates of production and labor productivity growth by ministries and union republics are characterized by the following figures:

	Percentage Fulfillment of 6-Month Plan for Output Volume	First 6 Months of 1981 as Percentage of First 6 Months of 1980	
		Production Volume	Labor Productivity
ALL-UNION AND UNION-REPUBLIC MINISTRIES AND DEPARTMENTS			
Power and electrification	101	102	100.2
Petroleum industry	100.7	102	99
Petroleum refining and petrochemical industry	101	103	102
Gas industry	103	107	104
Coal industry	100.1	100.1	99
Ferrous metallurgy	102	100.8	99.8
Nonferrous metallurgy	101	100.6	100
Chemical industry	100.6	105	104

Production of mineral fertilizers	102	108	106
Power machine building	100.5	102	101
Heavy and transportation machine building	100.7	103	103
Electrical equipment industry	100.7	105	105
Chemical and petroleum machine building	102	104	104
Machine-tool and tool-building industry	100.9	106	106
Instrument making, automation equipment and control systems	102	106	107
Automotive industry	100.8	104	104
Tractor and agricultural machine building	102	103	103
Machine building for animal husbandry and fodder production	103	110	107
Construction, road and municipal machine building	102	103	103
Machine building for light and food industry and household appliances	102	105	105
Timber, pulp and paper and wood processing industry	99.7	103	103
Construction materials industry	100.6	103	102
Light industry	101	103	104
Food industry	102	102	102
Fruit and vegetable farming	105	97	97
Meat and dairy industry	100.7	99.3	99.1
Fish industry	102	102	103
Procurement	104	104	102
Medical industry	100.9	108	107
Main Administration of the Microbiological Industry	100.8	108	105
UNION REPUBLICS (including industries under union subordination)			
RSFSR	100.9	102.9	102.8
Ukrainian SSR	101	102.8	102.1
Belorussian SSR	102	104.3	102.7
Uzbek SSR	102	108.0	105.0
Kazakh SSR	102	103.6	102.0
Georgian SSR	102	105.2	103.6
Azerbaijan SSR	103	107.0	105.7
Lithuanian SSR	102	104.5	103.8
Moldavian SSR	102	100.0	98.3
Latvian SSR	102	102.6	102.9
Kirgiz SSR	102	106.2	105.3
Tadzhik SSR	103	108.8	105.6
Armenian SSR	103	108.7	104.6
Turkmen SSR	103	102.4	100.4
Estonian SSR	102	102.4	102.9

Production of the most important types of output totaled:

	Produced in First 6 months of 1981	First 6 Months of 1981 as Percentage of First 6 Months of 1980
Electric power--billion kilowatt-hours	667	102
Oil (including gas condensate)--million tons	301	101
Gas--billion cubic meters	228	107
Coal--million tons	360	99.4
Steel--million tons	76.0	100.1
Rolled ferrous metal products (finished)--million tons	52.7	99.6
Steel pipes--million tons	9.1	99
Iron ore--million tons	123	101
Mineral fertilizers (in 100-percent nutrient equivalent)--million tons	13.6	106

Chemical plant-protection agents (standard units)--thousand tons	261	105
Sulfuric acid--million tons	11.9	105
Caustic soda--million tons	1.4	100.6
Synthetic resins and plastics--million tons	2.0	110
Chemical fibers and yarn--thousand tons	624	103
Motor vehicle tires--millions	30.4	99
Turbines--million kilowatts	8.3	82
Turbine generators--million kilowatts	6.8	92
A.C. electric motors--million kilowatts	26.7	101
Metal-cutting machine tools--million rubles	1,039	106
including with digital program control--thousands	4.9	111
Forging and pressing machines--million rubles	308	108
Instruments, automation equipment and spare parts--billion rubles	2.8	107
Computer equipment and spare parts--billion rubles	2.4	112
Petroleum apparatus--million rubles	102	96
Chemical equipment and spare parts--million rubles	364	98
Technological equipment and spare parts for the light and food industry--million rubles	695	104
Mainline diesel locomotives--million horsepower	1.9	98
Mainline electric locomotives--million horsepower	1.8	103
Mainline freightcars--thousands	31.0	98
Motor vehicles--thousands	1,095	99.4
including:		
Trucks	390	99
Passenger cars	661	99.9
Tractors--thousands	280	100.6
Agricultural machines--billion rubles	1.4	102
Machines for animal husbandry and fodder production--billion rubles	1.1	103
Grain harvesting combines--thousands	50.8	86
Cotton harvesting machines--thousands	4.9	102
Excavators--thousands	21.3	100.9
Commercial timber (excluding kolkhoz timber procurements)--million cubic meters	154	98
Paper--million tons	2.7	103
Cement--million tons	63.9	102
Precast ferroconcrete--million cubic meters of articles	62	100.9
Slate--billion standard tiles	3.8	102
Textiles, all types--billion square meters	5.6	102
Sewn goods--billion rubles	12.0	104
Knitted underwear and outerwear--million items	828	102
Leather footwear--million pairs	380	99.5
Meat (industrial output)--million tons	4.3	99.6
Sausage products--million tons	1.5	99.1
Edible fish produce, including canned fish--billion rubles	2.2	102
Butter--thousand tons	582	95
Whole milk produce in milk equivalent--million tons	13.1	101
Margarine products--thousand tons	728	104
Vegetable oil--million tons	1.3	89
Confectionary--million tons	2.1	102
Canned foods--billion standard cans	4.9	104
Clocks and watches--millions	34.2	104
Chinawear and Earthenware--million rubles	387	104
High-grade crockery (glass and crystal)--million rubles	534	109
Radio receivers--millions	4.3	102
Television sets--millions	4.0	108
including color sets	1.3	121
Refrigerators--millions	3.0	100.6
Washing machines--millions	2.0	102
Motorcycles and motor scooters--thousands	530	99
Furniture--billion rubles	3.2	105

The 6-month plan was overfulfilled for the production of many types of output, including gas, mineral fertilizers, chemical plant-protection agents, instruments, automation and computer equipment, machine tools with digital program control, tractors, agricultural machines and machines for animal husbandry and fodder production, sewn goods, cultural and everyday goods and household appliances.

Individual production associations and enterprises did not fulfill the set targets for the total volume of output, labor productivity growth, reduction of prime production costs and accumulations.

The plan was not fulfilled for the production of finished rolled ferrous metal products, sulfuric acid, chemical fibers and yarn, diesel locomotives, freightcars and motor vehicles, commercial timber, textiles, refrigerators, sausage products, butter and certain other types of output. Production associations and enterprises of the ministries of the petroleum refining and petrochemical industry, the coal industry, ferrous metallurgy, heavy and transportation machine building, the automotive industry, the electrical equipment industry, the timber, pulp and paper and wood processing industry and light industry did not fully ensure the delivery of output to consumers in accordance with concluded contracts and orders accepted for execution.

The introduction of SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL ACHIEVEMENTS continued in all sectors of the national economy. Production of more than 1,200 new types of articles was assimilated and started up. Some 2 million inventions and rationalizing proposals were utilized in production. Individual targets in the plan for the development of science and technology were underfulfilled.

The technical and economic indicators of work in a number of industrial sectors improved. The volume of production of output in the top quality category increased 14 percent compared with the corresponding period last year.

II. Agriculture

Agricultural workers carried out spring fieldwork on schedule this year. SOWN AREAS for the 1981 harvest, according to preliminary data, totaled 214.7 million hectares. Grain and pulse crops were sown on 126.4 million hectares. The areas sown with buckwheat, soybeans and pulse crops expanded compared with last year. Fodder crops were sown on 64.8 million hectares, of which 27.5 million hectares were occupied by perennial grasses and 15.6 million hectares by corn for silage and green fodder. Sowings in irrigated and drained land increased.

The cultivation of agricultural crops using progressive technology became more widespread.

Kolkhozes and sovkhozes everywhere are carrying out work on tending sowings, haymaking and procurement of fodder, more of which has been procured than during the same period last year.

Harvesting of grain crops is under way in many regions.

The POPULATION OF PRODUCTIVE LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY on kolkhozes and sovkhozes and in interfarm enterprises totaled (million head):

	On 1 July	
	1980	1981
Cattle	93.5	94.3
including cows	29.9	30.0
Pigs	56.0	56.9
Sheep and goats	143.9	143.9
Poultry	704.3	735.1

PRODUCTION of meat was maintained at the level of the first 6 months of last year; production of eggs increased, while that of milk fell somewhat.

STATE PURCHASES OF LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS on all categories of farms are characterized by the following figures:

	First 6 Months 1980	1981
Livestock and poultry (live weight)--million tons	7.57	7.57
Milk--million tons	28.3	27.7
Eggs--billions	22.6	23.9

CAPITAL INVESTMENTS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF AGRICULTURE over the whole complex of work totaled R14.9 billion and increased 2 percent compared with the first 6 months of 1980.

AGRICULTURE WAS SUPPLIED with 126,000 trucks and specialized motor vehicles, 168,000 tractors, 48,000 grain harvesting, 5,300 potato harvesting, 4,100 beet harvesting and 19,000 silage harvesting combines, 1,500 units for the preparation of vitamin grass meal, 8,300 sprinkler machines and installations and a great deal other equipment. The plan for the delivery of the majority of types of equipment was fulfilled. The plan for the delivery of trucks, units for the preparation of vitamin grass meal, tractor mowers and stubble cleaners and coarse feed mincers was underfulfilled.

The plan for the delivery of mineral fertilizers and chemical fodder supplements was overfulfilled. Some 9.9 million tons of mineral fertilizers (in 100-percent) nutrient equivalent) were delivered--162,000 tons more than in the first 6 months of 1980, and 295,000 tons of chemical fodder supplements.

III. Transportation and Communications

FREIGHT TURNOVER FOR ALL TYPES OF TRANSPORTATION totaled 3.1 trillion ton-kilometers and increased 3 percent compared with the first 6 months of last year. The plans for freight turnover and freight shipments were fulfilled.

PASSENGER TURNOVER reached 429 billion passenger-kilometers and increased 4 percent.

Freight turnover and freight shipments for individual forms of transportation are characterized by the following figures:

	Fulfilled in First 6 Months of 1981	First 6 Months of 1981 as Percentage of First 6 Months of 1980
FREIGHT TURNOVER--Billion ton-kilometers		
Railroad transportation	1,772	103
General-purpose river transportation	100.3	108
General-purpose motor transportation	69.5	107
Oil pipeline transportation	621	105
FREIGHT SHIPMENTS--Million Tons		
Railroad transportation	1,890	101
General-purpose river transportation	229	107
General-purpose motor transportation	3,221	104
Oil pipeline transportation	315	101

In RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION average daily productivity per locomotive increased 2 percent compared with the first 6 months of 1980, and per car--4 percent. At the same time the plan for shipments of individual cargoes and the target for growth in the labor productivity of workers employed in shipments were underfulfilled. Cars' idle time in the sidings of industrial enterprises exceeded the established norms.

In MARITIME TRANSPORTATION the plan for shipments in overseas and internal shipping was overfulfilled. Shipments increased 11 and 7 percent respectively compared with the first 6 months of last year. At seaports the plan for loading and unloading operations was fulfilled by 104 percent; 39 percent of freight was transshipped in line with the direct variant (ship-freight car, freight car-ship). At the same time unproductive idle time of sea-going ships in ports is still great.

In general-purpose MOTOR TRANSPORTATION the 6-month plan for passenger turnover was fulfilled by 100.4 percent. Compared with the corresponding period last year, passenger turnover increased 3 percent, passenger shipments 2 percent, and the paid distance traveled by light taxis 8 percent. However, empty runs and idle time for trucks remain considerable.

AIR TRANSPORTATION conveyed 50 million passengers, or 5 percent more than in the first 6 months of 1980. The increase in passenger turnover totaled 8 percent, in the total volume of shipments 7 percent, and in operations in servicing sectors of the national economy 9 percent. The 6-month plan for all these indicators was overfulfilled.

COMMUNICATIONS ENTERPRISES fulfilled the plan for the total volume of output; the increase totaled 5 percent compared with the corresponding period last year.

IV. Capital Construction

FIXED CAPITAL worth approximately R31 billion was commissioned out of state capital investments--which is 4 percent more than in the first 6 months of last year.

New enterprises were constructed and existing ones modernized and enlarged. There was an increase in capacities for oil and gas extraction and production of cast iron, steel, finished rolled ferrous metal products, sulfuric acid, caustic soda, metal-cutting machine tools, trucks, a number of products of woodworking and the light and food industries, construction materials and others.

The last power unit with a capacity of 300,000 kilowatts at the Syrdarinskaya GRES, on whose commissioning the power station reached its planned capacity of 3 million kilowatts, and the first hydroelectric unity with a capacity of 200,000 kilowatts at the Kurpsayskaya GES in the Kirgiz SSR were commissioned ahead of schedule. The power units commissioned include one of 1 million kilowatts at the Leningrad AES, one of 440,000 kilowatts at the Kolskaya AES and one of 500,000 kilowatts at the No 1 Ekibastuz GRES.

Construction of projects for the second stage of the Kama association for the production of large-load trucks was completed. The Kama truck plant has been brought up to its full planned capacity of 150,000 diesel trucks a year.

Construction of the Baykal-Amur Railroad is continuing.

In agriculture livestock premises, mechanized livestock units and complexes for housing 1.3 million head of livestock and 2.9 million head of poultry; poultry units for 1.5 million laying mens; meat poultry units for 14.3 million head of poultry per year; silage and cured hay installations with a capacity of about 7 million cubic meters; and other projects were commissioned.

Some 250,000 hectares of irrigated land and about 254,000 hectares of drained land were commissioned. Some 1.4 million hectares of pasture were provided with a water supply.

State CAPITAL INVESTMENTS in the national economy totaled about R53 billion, a 4 percent increase in comparison with the first 6 months of 1980.

The total volume of CONTRACT WORK performed by state construction and installation organizations increased 2 percent and that work performed by interfarm construction organizations increased 4 percent. Labor productivity rose 2.3 percent.

The introduction of advanced technology and organization in construction and the use of progressive structures and materials continued.

At the same time the plan for commissioning fixed capital and a number of production capacities was underfulfilled. Many construction organizations failed to fulfill the targets for the volume of marketable construction output and labor productivity growth.

V. Improving the People's Material and Cultural Living Standard

THE NUMBER OF WORKERS AND EMPLOYEES in the national economy averaged 112.7 million over the 6 months, showing an increase of 1.7 million people, or 1.5 percent, compared with the first 6 months of 1980.

AVERAGE MONTHLY WAGES OF WORKERS AND EMPLOYEES in the national economy increased 2.3 percent compared with the first 6 months of last year, amounting to R172 and, with the addition of payments and benefits from public consumption funds, R235.

KOLKHOZ MEMBERS' EARNINGS rose 4 percent.

PAYMENTS AND BENEFITS received by the population from public consumption funds totaled R39 billion and increased 4.3 percent compared with the first 6 months of last year.

Norms for expenditure on catering were increased for pupils at kindergartens, boarding schools and other boarding institutions. Free dispensing of a number of medical supplies for treating children at mobile clinics was additionally established.

THE POPULATION'S DEPOSITS IN SAVING BANKS increased by R3.7 billion over the 6 months.

RETAIL TRADE TURNOVER in state and cooperative trade totaled R136.2 billion and increased 5.7 percent compared with the first 6 months of 1980. The 6-month retail trade turnover plan was overfulfilled.

THE VOLUME OF SALES OF INDIVIDUAL GOODS in state and cooperative trade is characterized by the following figures:

	Sold in First 6 Months of 1981 as Percentage of First 6 Months of 1980
Bakery products	102
Meat and meat products	102
Fish and fish products	107
Butter	100
Vegetable oil	104
Margarine	103
Whole milk products	101
Cheese	99
Eggs	105
Sugar	98
Confectionery	102
Tea	105
Potatoes	81
Vegetables	109
Citrus and other fruits	90
Clothing, underwear and textiles	107
Knitted goods	107
Hosiery	103
Leather footwear	108
China and earthenware, enamelware and glassware	104
Soap and synthetic detergents	104
Furniture	109
Refrigerators	101
Including those with a capacity of over 200 liters	108
Washing machines	101
Electric vacuum cleaners	102
Clocks and watches	100
Cameras	95
Motorcycles and motor scooters	101

Bicycles and mopeds	102
Radio receivers and radiophonographs	92
Television sets	97
including color sets	111
Automobiles	120

Despite the increase in trade turnover, the population's growing demand for certain food and industrial products was still not fully satisfied.

The Soviet Union's FOREIGN TRADE TURNOVER totalled R54 billion.

THE VOLUME OF CONSUMER SERVICES to the population increased 6.5 percent, including a 7.1 percent increase in rural localities. The 6-month plan as a whole was fulfilled.

SOME 240,000 NEW WELL-APPOINTED APARTMENTS WITH A TOTAL AREA OF 27.6 MILLION SQUARE METERS WERE COMMISSIONED from state capital investments and the resources of housing construction cooperatives. In addition a large number of apartments and individual houses were constructed by kolkhozes and the population from their own resources and with the help of state credit.

General educational schools for 100,000 students, preschool institutions with 85,000 places, hospitals with 10,000 beds, outpatient and general clinics for almost 20,000 consultations per shift and many other sociocultural establishments were constructed. However, the 6-month plan for housing and sociocultural construction was underfulfilled.

The provision of amenities and gas supplies for population centers continued. The Yerevan subway was commissioned.

A broad NATURE CONSERVATION program was fulfilled. Measures were implemented to halt the disposal of effluent in the Black Sea, Azov Sea, Baltic and Caspian Sea basins and other expanses of water in the country.

Various forms of TRAINING covered over 100 million people, of whom 44.3 million were studying in general educational schools; 4 million in vocational and technical educational establishments, including 2.2 million at secondary vocational and technical colleges; 4.6 million at secondary specialized educational establishments; and 5.2 million at higher educational establishments. This year over 5 million young men and women will have received secondary education.

Some 2.1 million specialists were sent into the national economy, including 0.8 million people with higher education and 1.3 million with secondary specialized education.

The number of hospital beds in hospital institutions and sanatoriums and places at boarding houses, rest homes and bases and tourist bases increased.

THE POPULATION OF THE SOVIET UNION AS OF 1 JULY 1981 TOTALLED 267.7 MILLION.

[Signed] The USSR Central Statistical Administration.

GORBACHEV, KIRILENKO ATTEND CPSU MEETING ON ECONOMY

LD242144 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 24 Jul 81

[Text] Today there took place a conference at the CPSU Central Committee, which discussed questions of accelerating the bringing into service of commissioned capacities and projects in the current year in light of the decisions of the party congress and the instructions of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev on questions of improving capital construction. Comrades Gorbachev, Kirilenko, Kapitonov, Zimyanin, Baybakov, Dymshits, Martynov and Novikov took part in the work of the conference. Dymshits, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, read a report on the results of work in the first half year and on measures to fulfill the plan for capital construction and to ensure the bringing into service of commissioned capacities and projects of primary state importance. Comrade Kirilenko spoke at the conference.

Construction Results Reviewed

PM291047 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Jul 81 p 2

[Text] A conference was held at the CPSU Central Committee 24 July to discuss questions relating to expediting the commissioning in the current year of capacities and installations scheduled for completion in light of the 26th party congress decisions and the instructions of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, regarding improvements in capital construction.

Taking part in the work of the conference were: M.S. Gorbachev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; A.P. Kirilenko, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; CPSU Central Committee Secretaries I.V. Kapitonov and M.V. Zimyanin; Deputy Chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers N.K. Baybakov, V.E. Dymshits, N.V. Martynov and I.T. Novikov; chiefs of CPSU Central Committee departments; USSR ministers; secretaries of union republic party central committees, kraykoms and obkoms; and executives of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers, USSR Gosplan, USSR Gosstroy, USSR Gossnab and the USSR People's Control Committee.

V.E. Dymshits, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, reported on the results of the work done in the first half of 1981 and measures currently being taken to ensure the fulfillment of capital construction plans and the commissioning in the current year of capacities and installations of primary state importance scheduled for completion.

The conference was addressed by A.P. Kirilenko.

Capital construction has an important part to play in renewing and creating the country's fixed production capital, consolidating agriculture's material and technical base, ensuring the systematic opening up of the natural wealth of Siberia and the Far East, developing the network of highways and railroads, and carrying out the broad program for improving all aspects of Soviet people's lives, which covers consumption, housing, culture, recreation, working conditions and consumer services.

As was pointed out at the 26th party congress, the hallmark of the new 5-year plan is the all-out concentration of efforts and resources on ensuring the earliest possible completion of the construction and commissioning of those enterprises capable of ensuring the greatest production increases and clearing bottlenecks. Simultaneously with the growth in the construction program, capital investment per unit of commissioned capacity must be reduced, the commissioning of installations must be spread evenly through the year, and the volume of uncompleted construction work must be brought down to the prescribed normative level.

The results of the first half of the year show that serious shortcomings are still being allowed to occur in capital construction.

Neither the targets for the commissioning of production capacities nor the plans for the construction of housing and cultural and consumer service facilities were fulfilled. In this connection a number of leaders of ministries and departments who failed to take the necessary measures to concentrate resources and capital on construction projects scheduled for completion and who allowed breaches of plan discipline to occur were criticized.

The interests of the country, it was pointed out at the conference, demand that the efforts of economic and party organizations and of construction project and enterprise labor collectives be concentrated without delay on ensuring the commissioning and startup of production capacities of primary importance for the economy's continued development and for enhancing the Soviet people's well-being. Particular attention must be paid to expediting the construction of enterprises connected with solving the food problem and increasing production of consumer goods.

It is necessary to improve the administration of construction on production and the organization of work on construction sites, to reduce the turnover of construction and installation workers, and to strive to ensure greater labor productivity and the broad dissemination of scientific and technical achievements and progressive experience. It is very important to gear socialist competition toward reducing the construction times of installations scheduled for completion and ensuring maximum use of existing reserves, particularly regarding the economical and rational use of metal, timber, cement and other material resources.

The USSR Gossnab and the leaders of machine-building ministries were instructed to improve work to provide material and technical supplies for construction projects and to improve the quality of the equipment currently being manufactured, and also to ensure that organizations and services providing components operate smoothly and efficiently. Railroad workers face crucial tasks in ensuring the uninterrupted movement of construction freight.

The union republic Communist Party central committees, kraykoms and obkoms must considerably step up organizational and mass political work to mobilize labor collectives to fulfill specific tasks in the sphere of capital construction and institute constant checks on the observance of state plan discipline.

FURTHER ON COUNCIL OF MINISTERS SESSION ON ECONOMY

PM281543 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Jul 81 p 2

[Text] TASS--On 22 July a session of the USSR Council of Ministers was held which made a preliminary examination of the draft state plan for the USSR's economic and social development for 1981-85.

It was noted that the draft plan has been formulated in accordance with "The Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-85 and for the Period Through 1990," which was approved by the 26th CPSU Congress.

The USSR Council of Ministers has instructed the USSR Council of Ministers Presidium, with the participation of chairmen of the union republic councils of ministers, ministers, and leaders of USSR departments, to examine the draft of the aforesaid plan with a view to improving the drafting in terms of social production indicators and the balance between all sections of the draft and to submit the draft plan to the USSR Supreme Soviet within the established deadline.

This session discussed the results of the fulfillment of the state plan for the USSR's economic and social development and of the state budget in the first 6 months of 1981.

As a result of the labor and political enthusiasm generated by the 26th CPSU Congress decisions and of the socialist competition which has gotten under way on a wide scale, the further growth of the country's economic potential has been ensured and the people's well-being has improved.

The plan targets for the first 6 months of 1981 have been fulfilled for the overall volume of industrial production, labor productivity in industry, the purchase of livestock, poultry and eggs, railroad freight turnover, retail trade turnover and profits. Industrial production increased 3.4 percent in comparison with the corresponding period of 1980. The plan for the sale of output has been fulfilled by all union republic and industrial ministries except the USSR Ministry of the Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Wood Processing Industry.

In agriculture, the spring fieldwork was performed on time. Fodder procurement is proceeding better than last year. The harvesting of grain crops has been started in many regions of the country.

Throughout the national economy as a whole fixed capital with a total value of R30.9 billion has been commissioned from state capital investment and this is R1.3 billion more than in the same period last year.

The program for improving the people's well-being is being implemented consistently. In the first half of 1981, workers' and employees' average monthly earnings increased 2.3 percent and remuneration for kolkhoz members' labor increased 4 percent, retail trade turnover increased 5.7 percent and the volume of sales of consumer services to the population rose 6.5 percent. Through state capital investments, a total area of 25.2 million square meters of housing has been commissioned and many new schools, hospitals, polyclinics and other cultural-consumer projects have been built.

At the same time, the session pointed out that many ministries and departments cut back plan indicators for the first half of 1981, are carrying out work on intensifying production only slowly and are not showing the necessary exactingness toward leaders of associations, enterprises, construction projects and organizations for ensuring the strict observance of state, plan and labor discipline. Some USSR ministries and departments and union republic councils of ministers are not taking sufficiently effective steps to increase the production of output through increasing labor productivity or through improving the utilization of production capacities. A number of enterprises have not managed to fulfill the targets for the production and delivery of important types of industrial output and consumer goods.

The USSR Council of Ministers has made it incumbent on ministers, leaders of USSR departments and union republic councils of ministers, guided by the 26th CPSU Congress decisions and the propositions and tasks advanced by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in the Central Committee report to the party congress, to analyze thoroughly the results of the economic activity of subordinate associations, enterprises, construction projects and organizations for the first 6 months of 1981, to formulate and implement measures to eliminate existing shortcomings and to fulfill and overfulfill the 1981 plans and socialist pledges and thereby to ensure the national economy's further steady upsurge.

Particular attention was drawn to the need to reduce the volume of unfinished construction and uninstalled equipment, to fulfill the plans for commissioning production capacities and fixed capital, stepping up work on saving and making rational use of raw materials, fuel, energy and other physical resources and seeking additional opportunities for increasing the output of consumer goods, expanding their range and improving their quality.

Union republic councils of ministers, the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, the USSR Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry, the USSR Ministry of Procurement, the USSR Ministry of the Food Industry, the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources and the USSR State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture have been instructed to take all necessary measures for the well-organized gatherings of the harvest, the procurement of fodder and for ensuring the safekeeping and processing of the agricultural produce which has been grown.

N.A. Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, delivered a speech at the session.

A.P. Kirilenko, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, participated in the work of the USSR Council of Ministers session.

NEW OIL DEPOSITS DISCOVERED IN AZERBAIJAN

LD281054 Moscow TASS in English 0811 GMT 28 Jul 81

[Text] Baku, 28 Jul, TASS--New oil deposits, discovered in the centre of Azerbaijan (a Transcaucasian republic), have confirmed the value of prospecting for fuel in a region which had previously been considered exhausted.

The first well drilled today produced an oil gusher from a depth of 4,715 metres with a daily output of dozens of tons. Two more wells, whose drilling is drawing to a close in the steppe territory, will help define more closely the new deposit.

From the Apsher Peninsula, where oil has been produced for over 100 years already, and its adjacent districts which have been well explored, oil surveying in Azerbaijan is now moving westwards, to the frontiers of Georgia, where promising liquid fuel deposits have been discovered.

Geologists believe that the oil-bearing seams of the Georgian deposits also extend to the territory of Azerbaijan.

More than half the drilling in Azerbaijan (except offshore) is now concentrated in western Azerbaijan, the TASS correspondent was told by Ali Guseinov, the chief geologist of the oil-producing organisation.

The development of the central and western districts of the republic, where all prospecting is to be conducted in the future, he emphasized, will help Azerbaijan successfully accomplish the task, set by the 26th CPSU Congress, of increasing the known reserves of fuel.

The development of oil production for the people living in the steppe agricultural zone opens up prospects not only of industrial but also of social development. It will lead to the build-up of the first detachment of skilled industrial workers and specialists in that region and will accelerate the advance of material and cultural levels of the population.

CSA REPORTS 7 PERCENT GAS PRODUCTION INCREASE

LD251551 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0840 GMT 25 Jul 81

[By TASS commentator Aleksandr Kozlov]

[Text] Moscow, 25 Jul (TASS)--The task set for the current 5-year plan of sharply increasing USSR gas production is being fulfilled successfully. The USSR Central Statistical Administration informed TASS' correspondent that gas production has increased steadily since the beginning of the year. In the past 6 months it has risen by 7 percent and amounted to 228 billion cubic meters. This year it is planned to produce a total of 458 billion cubic meters, 23 percent more than last year.

The Soviet Union is perhaps the only country in the world which entirely satisfies its own requirements for raw materials, including gas. Nevertheless the USSR has adopted a policy of sharply increasing gas production. Although oil production is also growing, that of gas is developing much more rapidly. The basic directions for the economic and social development of the USSR provide for 600-640 billion cubic meters of gas to be produced in 1985. This is due to an increase in its importance in the economic development of not only the Soviet Union but also the entire world.

Gas is not only a fuel. It is an important raw material for the chemical industry. Fertilizers, synthetic and many other materials are made from it. Over the past 5 years the demand for gas in the USSR has risen by 32 percent, in machine building and metal processing by 24 percent and in the chemical industry by 66 percent. Today 80 percent of the Soviet population uses this form of fuel. The cost of gas in the USSR is the lowest in the world.

The main increase in gas production will be achieved from the very extensive deposits in western Siberia, especially in Tyumenskaya Oblast. In Urengoy alone fuel production will increase in 5 years from 50 to 250 billion cubic meters. Thus in 1985 this area will provide over one-third of the gas produced in the Soviet Union.

The program provides for a sharp increase in gas production in western Siberia, the construction of housing, the building of major gas-chemical enterprises and important trunk pipelines to bring it to the European part of the Soviet Union. To this end, pipelines are being constructed. The total length of pipelines in the USSR has now reached 130,000 km. By 1985 it will increase by another 50,000 km.

The USSR supplies gas to fraternal socialist countries. These countries take part in the construction of pipelines. Soviet gas is also bought by France, the FRG and other Western states. Many consumers would like to increase their purchases. But this turns on the problem of carrying the fuel from remote areas of western Siberia to Europe. To achieve this a pipeline 50,000 km in length is needed. The Soviet Union and other socialist countries are fully able to resolve this problem by themselves. However, the participation of other interested countries could reduce the required construction time.

NEW MINING INSTALLATION UNDER CONSTRUCTION

GF251714 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 23 Jul 81

[Text] The construction of a new installation within the mining complex of Begovat is continuing.

Work conditions in the (?majority) of mining installations in the Uzbek SSR have been improved to meet contemporary standards of the current 5-year development plan. Workers who were released from active duty because of improvements in production have attended courses in the higher institutions of the state and have acquired new skills.

During the past 5 years, work conditions have been improved in mining installations throughout the country. These installations have also been supplied with heavy labor machinery and (?automatic) units. Over (?20 percent) of our workers in the mining sector have been [words indistinct] as a result of the measures that have been taken.

SHORTCOMINGS IN CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY NOTED

LD291114 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0805 GMT 29 Jul 81

[Summary] Listeners will know of the country's industrial performance in the first half-year from the Central Statistical Administration report. Today we concentrate on builders' work in that period. The emphasis is on construction of group industry, and all main construction ministries have adopted pledges to speed up light industry's expansion.

The half-year results show that reconstruction of light industry enterprises is going well in many regions. Good results have been obtained in Kirgizia, Azerbaijan, Uzbekistan and Moldavia, and things are going fairly well in Irkutskaya, Leningradskaya, Vladimirskaya and Moskovskaya Oblasts. At the Osh silk combine, new capacities to produce almost 70.5 million square meters of fabric have been commissioned. In Frunze, sites of clothing factories have been commissioned ahead of schedule. Other textile work factories have been put into operation ahead of schedule in many places.

"However, evaluating the work of builders engaged in reconstruction of light industry enterprises as a whole, it must be said that they have managed to use only 40 percent of the funds allocated for the year, instead of 50 percent as envisaged by the initiators of socialist competition."

We have already spoken of the successes of Ivanovskaya builders in past years. "But this year, those same collectives are working far below capacity, which, of course, is disappointing. Of 17 enterprises, the construction of which is provided for by this year's plan, the half-year plan has not been fulfilled for one of them. Affairs are especially bad at the Kolobovo textile, the Yuzha spinning and weaving and the Ivanovskaya weaving and finishing factories. This year alone 1,400 weaving looms must be put into operation at these enterprises, which will provide a considerable increase in output. Nor can the builders of Rostovskaya, Gorkovskaya, Kurskaya, Chelyabinskaya, Kalininskaya, Novogorodskaya and Saratovskaya Oblasts and Khabarovskiy Kray be satisfied with the results of the first half-year's work. The level of fulfillment of the annual plan there was no higher than 30 percent. Construction of such important sites due to be commissioned as the artificial leather combine in Chebokbarskiy, Krasnoyarskiy Kray, the Berezovo leather and textiles factory in Sverdlovskaya Oblast, the Kukmor felt footwear factory in Tatarskaya, the Kovrov clothing factory in Vladimirskaya Oblast and the Kulebaki clothing factory in Gorkovskaya Oblast is going at a slow pace."

"An analysis of the builders' work at these sites shows that certain heads of enterprises look upon reconstruction from the position of a client, considering it the affair of only construction and assembly enterprises. Special mention must be made of how they are implementing the demands of party and government to use fully and on time the funds allocated to social development of enterprises--construction of housing, kindergartens and nurseries, polyclinics and dispensaries, for every delay will in future create additional difficulties in formation of stable labor collectives, and, of course, in assimilating new production capacities in light industry. But this simple truth has not, evidently, been fully understood by the heads of construction organizations in Rostovskaya and Kaluzhskaya Oblasts, Krasnodarskiy Kray and Azerbaijan. Here, the percentage of plan fulfillment for the half-year for social-cultural-consumer sites is the lowest."

"The summer season, the most favorable time for construction, is now at its height. It must not be wasted, delays must be made up, everything possible must be done in order to fulfill pledges with honor--such is today the task of all builders engaged in reconstruction of enterprises of light industry."

ARTICLE REVEALS ENERGY INDUSTRY BACKUP PROBLEMS

PM281111 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 21 Jul 81 p 2

[Article by 26th party congress delegate V. Panasevich, leader of a team of finishers at the Zapsibenergostroy trust: "What Light the Ministry's Reply Shed on the Matter"]

[Text] Tyumen--At first I did not have the courage to ask USSR Minister of Power and Electrification P.S. Neporozhniy for the meeting my colleagues in the Zapsibenergostroy trust had been pressing me to arrange. But the thought kept nagging at me: Should I go? Indeed, the conversation would range from locker rooms, catering facilities to hostels. I was reflecting on this when my mind's eye went back to that December day last year when we were commissioning the first phase of the gas refinery to provide cheap natural fuel for the Surgutskaya GRES.

A day like that is usually a celebration--red ribbons, slogans and fine words about the construction workers. But our celebration was flat and joyless. The general contractor's representative A. Khabarov, chief of the trust's mobile mechanized column, averted his eyes guiltily.

F. Shakirov, director of the new enterprise, frowned. One could easily understand Florio Sabirovich [Shakirov]: The plant, fitted with the last word in equipment, was being commissioned without any "backup" at all. Without a laboratory and general services block, catering facilities, drainage, a fire-fighting depot (at an enterprise like that!) and even without a gate and perimeter fence, not to mention all the various amenities. The worst thing was that there was nowhere to house the workers. Our trust's Zhilstroy construction administration had failed to give the operators a single square meter of the planned housing.

It was with a heavy heart that the director accepted the new plant. He accepted it only because he knew that the Surgutskaya GRES is the main supplier of electricity for oil and gasfields in the Tyumen north and that there is a great need for extra fuel sources. But, when he signed the state commission's deed the director issued a categorical warning to the general contractor on wiring: All omissions have to be rectified within 2 months. The leaders of our trust happily assured him that it would be done.

For reasons I will talk about later the laboratory and general services block has still not been commissioned. Nor have the workers at the new plant anywhere to dine. They have to find a corner somewhere in the trust's cramped canteen. That pile of bricks which has been on the construction list since 1978 as the future Energetik house of culture is down on the annual returns as incomplete. Are all these trifles really worthy of the minister's attention?

I got an exhaustive and clear answer to the question that was bothering me when I listened in the Kremlin to the CPSU Central Committee Accountability Report to the 26th party congress and heard Leonid Ilich Brezhnev say something which every working person understands and appreciates: "The plant and the livestock unit--they are homes where people spent at least one-third of their lives. Everything in them should be comfortable and modern--from work place to locker room and dining room." Later on, in literally a few lines, the report crystallizes the essence of the party and government program directing us in the 11th 5-Year Plan to build to a qualitatively new standard and, above all, comprehensively. This fundamental tenet, consonant with our hearts and our preoccupations, influenced my final decision: No, what I wanted to discuss frankly with the minister was not a trifle.

Petr Stepanovich Neporozhniy listened attentively and promised to look into everything and to help solve the problems I have written about. Like all the other delegates to the party congress I went home fully confident that very soon we would all be seeing marked changes in construction practice.

So one morning I was walking past the new plant's fence (incidentally, the plant workers built it themselves somehow, having given up waiting for the construction workers) and I saw industrial water being poured into barrels after the gas scrubbing process. They were loaded manually onto trucks and taken away from the enterprise. Apparently, the plant, which has been producing output for a good 6 months, still lacks fully operational purification installations and drainage. The unique, high-precision, expensive instruments which should be housed in a temperature- and humidity-controlled building are in...a garage where the testers have had to set up their laboratory although February--the deadline for commissioning the laboratory block--is long gone. I was disappointed, ashamed and distressed to see all that....

Why is the collective of our trust and of the entire Soyuzzapsibenergostroy association so slow to reorganize its work in accordance with the principles laid down by the party congress? That was the question we hoped to solve with the help of our sector's top man. But the long-awaited reply to my letter to the minister was a disappointment to our trust collective, to put it mildly.

It was not that the reply was signed by association chief V. Filonyuk and not by the minister. I realize that there are many trusts like ours in the ministry and the minister simply cannot answer every letter. It was the reply itself that depressed us.

It said, in particular, that one of the reasons for the lack of housing and social, cultural and general services in Surgut is the annual nonfulfillment of plans for the assimilation of capital investments allocated for this purpose. In the 10th 5-Year Plan the trust had commissioned only 141,000 of the planned 205,000 square meters of housing.

We do not need the association chief to tell us these results. What was it that caused the lag and what must be done to avoid a repetition? These questions remained unanswered. Yet it is not very difficult to find out the reasons. Let me give just one example. Our team was doing some decorating work in the gas refinery laboratory block. The dividing walls were supposed to be brick. This alone was grounds for vigorously suggesting a change in the plan and seeking supplies of ready-made industrial dividing walls. But, in fact, the trust leadership (Manager Ye. Zevakov) was unable to supply the site with bricks, so it was we, the plasterers, who effectively built the walls. But how? We built a metal framework across the room, welded the corners and began to slap mortar on it. Can you imagine how much work and time that took?

Our trust has large and complex tasks to perform in the 11th 5-Year Plan. I will cite just the most important power industry projects we have to construct: the Surgutskaya GRES-2, the Urengoyskaya GRES, the Nizhnevartovskaya TETS and the Tyumenskaya TETS-2, and, of course, housing and cultural and consumer projects in Surgut, Tyumen and Tobolsk. Of the R68 million approved for the trust's work this year, R12 million have been allocated for housing and cultural and consumer construction. It would appear to be a good ratio. But the backup for industrial and housing construction projects in terms of physical resources and provision of complete sets of equipment is, alas, in completely different proportions. Work is in full swing at the moment on the 13th power unit at the Surgutskaya-GRES-1. By the beginning of June the trust had already received 80 percent of the planned deliveries for the site for the half-year. The remaining orders are on the way.

Now we come to supplies of physical resources for housing and cultural and consumer projects. This year Surgut alone should receive components for 50,000 square meters of housing (the Verkhniy Tagil and Volgograd structural components combines will each supply for 25,000 square meters). In the first 5 months the Verkhniy Tagil workers supplied the trust with only 7,500 square meters of structures while the Volgograd workers did not deliver a single square meter. Apparently, this enterprise supplies fully prefabricated modules for housing which will stand temperatures as low as minus 28 degrees. Surgut however, needs housing which will stand temperatures of 40 below. The mixup took place at the union Ministry of Power and Electrification when it appointed the suppliers. It turns out to have been an expensive mistake.

Here is another example. In order to set up flowline housing construction the trust needs to have prepared in advance the foundations for at least two apartment blocks. To do this it requires, above all, ferroconcrete piles which the Main Administration for Power and Electrification Construction in the East ordered the Berezovskiy structural components plant in Sverdlovskaya Oblast to supply. However, only one-fifth of the 4,500 cubic meters allocated for the current year have been received. The Shuvakishskiy brickyard in the same oblast is also failing to fulfill its contract obligations. In the first 5 months of the year the plant delivered to the trust's construction sites only 520,000 of the 6.5 million bricks stipulated in the annual plan. All this is inevitably affecting the commissioning of housing. In the first 6 months of the year Surgut received only 7,500 square meters of the 30,000 plus planned for the year.

I wholly share the view expressed by G. Kaskaldakova from Ekibastuz in the article "What the Reports Fail to Mention" (SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA 8 July): You cannot construct one thing to the detriment of another and the Ministry of Power and Electrification must be just as accountable for the late commissioning of housing as it is for failing to commission a power unit.

MINISTRY COLLEGIUM ACKNOWLEDGES PRAVDA CRITICISM

PM281003 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Jul 81 p 3

[Unattributed report under the rubric "Following Criticism": "'Production Associations'"]

[Text] The Ministry of Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building collegium has discussed the editorial "Production Associations" published in PRAVDA on 8 May and regards the critical remarks made in it against the ministry as correct and the matter raised as pertinent to the sector. This was reported to the editorial board by K.I. Brekhov, minister of chemical and petroleum machine building.

The collegium adopted a resolution saying that in implementing the general scheme for the management of the sector, approved in December 1974, the ministry has done a certain amount of work to improve production management. In the intervening period a few more production and scientific production associations have been set up in the sector than was envisaged by the general scheme. They are producing 45.4 percent of the sector's total output.

Practice has shown the results of the overwhelming majority of the newly created associations to be higher than the ministry's other enterprises. In the 10th 5-Year Plan the associations were responsible for around 60 percent of the toal increase in production and sale of above-plan output in the sector. In 1980 labor productivity increased by 33.3 percent compared with 1975 and by 27.5 percent at the other enterprises. The managerial apparatus has been substantially reduced and work on introducing new equipment is improving.

At the same time the PRAVDA editorial was right to point out that the ministry has set up a number of small associations which are failing to ensure efficient and high-quality work. They include the Zaporozhpromarmatura, Krolevetspromarmatura and Kungar Turbobur, which failed to cope with their 10th 5-Year Plan targets. Some associations fail to mobilize sufficient internal reserves and production intensification is not developing quickly enough.

The collegium has elaborated measures to eliminate the shortcomings mentioned in the PRAVDA editorial. The sector has started formulating plans for the further development of existing and the creation of new associations. It is looking for ways of further improving managerial activity at the primary level and of more closely combining centralized and territorial principles of management. As an experiment the ministry is organizing regional councils of enterprise directors on the basis of large associations and leading plants. The purpose of this is to deepen production specialization, improve the use of existing capacities and ensure more rational expenditure of material resources.

The implementation of the outlined measures is being constantly monitored.

METALLURGY MINISTRIES' OFFICIALS VIEW SECTORS' WORK

PM281347 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Jul 81 p 1

[Correspondent V. Parfenov interview with A.F. Borisov, first deputy minister of ferrous metallurgy, and P.F. Lomako, minister of nonferrous metallurgy, under the rubric "Today is Metallurgists' Day": "Facing the Fire"]

[Excerpts] "The main direction in the development of ferrous metallurgy in the new 5-year plan," A.F. Borisov said, "will be the fundamental improvement of quality and the extension of the range of metal products. This will make it possible to make more efficient use of every ton of metal and to create light, durable and strong machines and construction structures.

"Greeting their professional festival, the metallurgists of the Magintogorsk and Karanganda combines, the Novolipetskiy, Donetsk and Taganrog metallurgical plants, the Pervouralsk Dinas brick plant and the Volgograd Vtorchermet production association are now maintaining a good labor rhythm.

"However, there are a number of enterprises in the sector which did not fulfill the plan for the first half-year in full and which failed to keep up metal deliveries to consumers. These include the Kuznetsk combine, the Zaporozhstal, Dzerzhinskiy, Makeyenka, Yenakiyevo and Rustavi plants and certain others. The chief reason for the laggardness is violations of technological and labor discipline and shortcomings in production organization.

"Metallurgists' efforts must now be directed toward eliminating shortcomings. For this it is important to make fuller use of the experience of the best labor collectives and to develop still more widely the socialist competition for the successful fulfillment of all qualitative indicators."

P.F. Lomako, USSR minister of nonferrous metallurgy, pointed out:

"In the first half-year the sector fulfilled the plan targets for labor productivity growth and production of the majority of the chief nonferrous metals, and also for production of rare metal, semiconductor and hard alloy products. The plan for sales of commodity output has overfulfilled.

"While evaluating the successes at their true worth, it has to be said that there are also laggard enterprises in nonferrous metallurgy. On the work results in the first half-year they were in debt to the state and failed to fulfill their plan targets in full. This happens where poor use is made of internal reserves, where equipment and people are allowed to stand idle and where new plants and shops are not commissioned on schedule.

"The key task, the resolving of which collectives of USSR Ministry of Nonferrous Metallurgy enterprises are now concentrating their effort and attention, is the still more rational utilization of raw material, fuel energy and other resources. The acceleration of technical progress in the production and working of nonferrous metals largely depends on the businesslike and operational efficiency of the sector's scientists and specialists. Life demands that they broaden the search and quickly introduce fundamentally new technologies into practice."

CORRECTION TO GURYEV STATEMENT ON CSA FIGURES

The following correction to the item entitled "CSA's Guryev Issues Statement on 6-Month Figures" which was published on page S 1 of the 27 July Soviet Union DAILY REPORT should be noted:

Paragraph one, line seven should read:...of all-union and union-republic ministries...

Line nine should read:...and computer equipment, programmed...

Paragraph three, line five should read:...areas. Almost R60 billion were spent out of social consumption funds on the...

Line six should read:...from state and production cooperatives' funds on the...

The penultimate and last line should read:...hospitals and other cultural and consumer amenities were commissioned. However, the half-yearly plan for house and sociocultural building was not fulfilled.

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS 28 JULY

LD290130 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 28 July. Times of the broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

Farmers in Saratovskaya Oblast have begun to harvest summer wheat which has been planted on 1 million hectares. Because growth is low, direct combining methods are being used. (0600 GMT)

Fodder procurement plans have been fulfilled in Kashkadarinskaya Oblast. Farmers have stockpiled 900,000 tons of fodder. (1000 GMT)

Farmers in Andizhanskaya Oblast are averaging 27 quintals of wheat per hectare in this year's harvest. Krasnodarskiy Kray has now sent 2 million tons of newly-harvested grain to state procurement points. (1200 GMT)

GRAIN CROPS CHIEF COMMENTS ON HARVEST, PROBLEMS

LD282344 Moscow in French to Europe 1630 GMT 28 Jul 81

[Text] Harvesting is in full swing in the many agricultural regions of the USSR. We have invited to the studio Aleksandr Zholobov, chief of the Main Administration of Grain Crops and General Problems of Agriculture of the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, and asked him this question: What can you say about the start of harvesting operations in our country?

[Begin Zholobov recording in Russian, fading into French translation] Harvesting is rapidly advancing toward the north of our country, says Aleksandr Zholobov, and the flow of grain to silos is growing. The pace of harvesting is around 50 percent higher than last year. Deliveries to the silos of the most valuable wheat varieties, notably hard and strong wheats, are increasing.

Cereal production in the USSR still depends to a large extent on natural conditions, but everything is being done to decrease this dependency. Average annual yields are increasing from one 5-year period to the next. Thus, in the last 5 years, 1976-80, they reached the record level of 205 million tons. Meanwhile, the optimum norm for a country with a developed agriculture--one ton of wheat per person--has still not been reached as yet, even in the most favorable periods.

The Western press is putting out a heap of lies about the Soviet wheat harvest. They are particularly fond of recalling that the USSR has a lower crop in terms of output per hectare than the United States and even lower than West Europe. Yet the principal cause is never mentioned, that is the difference of natural conditions. In the United States half the (?crop area) receives 700 mm of rainfall per year and more, while in the USSR only 1 percent of the land benefits from the same amount of moisture. If the drought of 1976 was described by experts as catastrophic for Europe, such weather conditions are a common phenomenon for our country. The lack of moisture is not the only plague of Soviet agriculture. It also suffers in many regions from a lack of warmth. During winters when there is little snow, autumn-sown wheats are often the victim of frosts, and lower-yielding summer wheats have to be sown in their place in the spring. One can only compare things that lend themselves to comparison. If one compares American and West European crops with ours in roughly identical conditions, the results would be the same. Our harvests are slightly lower than those in the most developed countries of West Europe, but higher than those of the United States.

In the course of the present 5-year period, 1981-85, the average annual wheat harvest in the USSR is to be brought up to 238-243 million tons. It is also intended to substantially increase the production of other crops. Already today the 35 million hectares of irrigated and drained lands of our country, which make up a little over one-sixth of the planted area, provide one-third of the gross crop output.

In the present 5-year period, the surface area of improved lands sheltered from the caprices of nature will increase by more than 7 million hectares. Agriculture consumes more than 25 percent of investment in the Soviet economy. This sum serves to introduce on the widest scale powerful agricultural machinery, increase the production of fertilizer and crop protection agents and breed new high-yield varieties. The USSR completely covers its needs for food wheat, but has to increase the production of feed grain. [end recording]

SOLOMENTSEV VIEWS NON-CHERNOZEM ZONE AGRICULTURE

LD282236 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1418 GMT 28 Jul 81

[Text] Moscow, 28 Jul (TASS)--The Non-Chernozem Zone, which in the past was one of the least developed areas agriculturally in the European part of the USSR, is starting to play an increasingly important role in supplying cities with goods, notes Mikhail Solomentsev. The candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers talks in the magazine VOPROSY ISTORII KPSS of the great upsurge of transformatory work in the Non-Chernozem Zone of the Russian Federation--a territory extending from Kaliningrad on the Baltic to the Urals, from the polar tundra to the black earth regions of the center of the USSR. There are 60.9 million people currently living in this area. There are 11,500 enterprises there producing almost one-half of the industrial output of the Russian Federation.

Noting the constant attention of the CPSU and Soviet state to solve the economic and social problems of this zone, the author recalls that in a decision of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers adopted on measures for the development of agriculture in the Non-Chernozem Zone, a program was set out, "of an integrated nature typical of the economic policy of mature socialism."

In March 1981 a decision was adopted on further developing and increasing the efficiency of agriculture in the RSFSR Non-Chernozem Zone for 1981-85. "The new decision on the RSFSR Non-Chernozem Zone, taking account of the ideas and instructions of the 26th CPSU Congress, makes specific the tasks for implementing the integrated program of transforming this region." Having stressed that this is one of the major regional projects to be carried out in the years of Soviet power, the author writes: "An analysis of the results of the fulfillment of the program of the transformation of the Non-Chernozem Zone over the past 5-year plan convincingly affirms the correctness and effectiveness of the CPSU course of accelerated development of agriculture in this major industrial and agricultural region of the country. This is shown by the fact that many kolkhozes and sovkhozes and entire rayons of the Non-Chernozem Zone, effectively utilizing the soil, have over a fairly brief period achieved a considerable increase in the production of agricultural goods. Already in virtually every autonomous republic and oblast there are farms fathering 35-40 quintals of grain, 200-250 quintals of potatoes, 40-60 quintals of hay from perennial grasses and 6-8 quintals of flax per hectare."

There are also quite a few difficulties in the Non-Chernozem Zone, Mikhail Solomentsev goes on to write. "In many farms in the zone the upsurge in production and transformation of the lifestyle of country people had to be started from a very low level. Until recently an acute shortage of specialists in kolkhozes and sovkhozes, agricultural machinery unsuitable for local conditions, and a low level of development of branches of industry connected with agriculture were typical for this zone. The production basis for land improvement had to be created anew, in essence." In this connection it is noted in the article that a special place is occupied in the majestic special purpose program for the further upsurge of agricultural production of the RSFSR Non-Chernozem Zone by capital construction. In the 11th 5-Year Plan R39.3 billion of capital investment from the state and money from kolkhozes have been allocated for these purposes. One of the central tasks of the 5-year plan in the Non-Chernozem Zone is land improvement construction. In the period 1981-85 it is intended to put to use 1.41 million hectares of arable land, and by 1990, 9-10 million hectares are to be dried out.

KUTAKHOV ADDRESSES RALLY OF AIRCRAFT WORKERS

PM271457 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 21 Jul 81 p 2

[Col V. Smirnov report: "Rally of Competition Frontrunners"]

[Text] A rally of socialist competition frontrunners and production innovators from aircraft repair enterprises has been held. Its participants discussed tasks relating to the further further development of socialist competition for the successful fulfillment and overfulfillment of the targets for 1981 and for the 11th 5-Year Plan as a whole.

Taking part in the discussion of these questions were Lt Gen Engr V. Shishkin, deputy chief engineer of the Air Force; V. Zuyev, chairman of the Aviation Workers Union Central Committee; USSR Pilot-Cosmonaut and enterprise leader Col I. Rybin.

Chief Marshal of Aviation P. Kutakhov, Air Force commander in chief and deputy defense minister, and Lt Gen Avn L. Batekhin, member of the Military Council and chief of the Air Force Political Directorate, spoke at the rally.

TURKESTAN MILITARY DISTRICT PARTY AKTIV MEETS

PM270700 Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 12 Jul 81 p 1

[TURKMENINFORM report: "Improving the Quality of Ideological Work"]

[Text] The tasks of the arm party organizations in further improving ideological, political education and organization work in the light of the 26th CPSU Congress requirements and the propositions and conclusions contained in the CPSU Central Committee report to the 26th party congress delivered by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, were discussed at a meeting of the Red Banner Turkestan Military District party aktiv held in Ashkhabad 11 July.

Lt Gen V.S. Rodin, member of the Military Council and chief of the Political Directorate of the district, delivered the report.

The keynote speaker and other speakers discussed in a principled manner and from positions of high exactingness the state of measures for the further improvement of ideological work on the personnel's education in a spirit of selfless devotion to the motherland, part and people, and on the inculcation in the servicemen of the high qualities of combat morale inherent in true patriots and internationalists.

The meeting was addressed by Lt Gen Yu. V. Tukharinov, first deputy commander of the Red Banner Turkestan Military District.

The party aktiv meeting adopted a detailed resolution.

Taking part in the work of the meeting were A.I. Rachkov, second secretary of the Turkmen CP Central Committee, and I. Bekiyev, chief of the Turkmen CP Central Committee Administrative Organs Department.